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Congress Aids Aid to Rescue Chrysler

By Art Pine
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Congress gave final approval today to a \$3.5-billion aid package for Chrysler Corp., then recessed next month.

The package was approved after a Senate conference committee worked out a compromise that split the difference between the House and Senate versions of the rescue legislation.

The House vote was 241-124, Democrats heavily in favor. The Senate vote was 43-34, it delayed while Sen. William Armstrong, R-Colo., filibustered to protest the better-sketched procedures that often prevail during last days of a congressional session.

President Carter was expected to sign the measure promptly. Chrysler officials had said that the company was unlikely to continue operations after next month if it did not receive the aid.

UAW Pay Raises

The key element in the compromise was a provision requiring the Auto Workers union to forgo \$462.5 million of an estimated \$1 billion in pay raises during the 1980-81 fiscal year.

The Senate bill had demanded that Chrysler workers give up \$525 million in pay raises. The House version demanded a wage freeze. The union fought vigorously to avert a wage freeze but still had to accept a 4.5 percent raise.

UAW officials said privately that they may have some difficulty in leading members to ratify such a concession. The measure will union members an average of \$100 each during the 35 months.

The compromise bill also contains language that would enable Chrysler to take advantage of the guarantee more quickly, although it did not provide the interest to help tide it over until it could complete the financing arrangements required by the bill. Although Chrysler had warned that it would run out of cash next month, it yesterday that they probably would get by with concessions such as the deferral of bills from suppliers and other creditors.

Stock for Workers

On other key issues, the conference agreed to require white-collar Chrysler workers to give up \$125 million in expected wage increases, to agree to require Chrysler to forgo \$162.5 million worth of its stock to workers, giving them substantial part-ownership in the company in return for their forgone raises. Both figures were halfway between the House and Senate versions.

The Chrysler bill was the last major item on the legislators' agenda session. The two houses will reconvene on Jan. 3, as required by the Constitution, then recess until Jan. 22.

The Chrysler bill would make available about \$3.5 billion in over-rides to the automaker — \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees and a rest in concessions from banks, suppliers, dealers and workers.

Chrysler asked for federal help at summer after it became apparent that the company's large inventory of big cars would not sell swiftly.

The Carter administration asked the rescue effort.

Other Issues

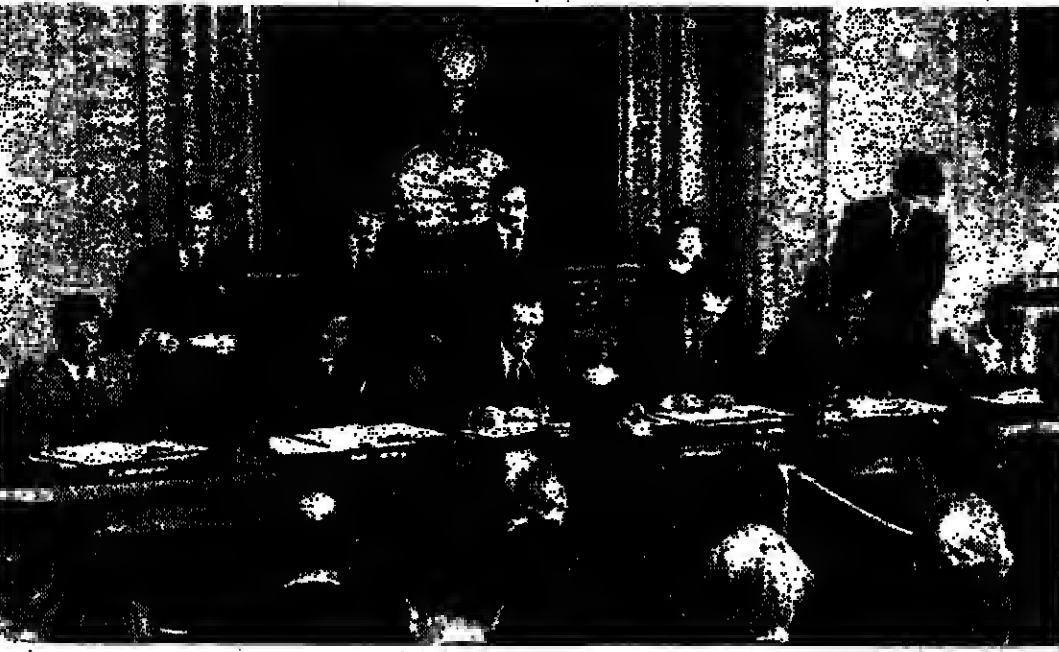
The conference committee, composed of members from both houses, gave the federal government the right to sue back any new loans, and how much collateral to require under the guarantee plan.

The House had approved stiff language that would place the federal government first in line in the event that the company collapsed and that would require full collateral for any new loans. The Senate had approved a softer provision. Treasury officials warned that such might be discouraged by the House restrictions.

The conference voted last night to relax the House restrictions on \$400 million of the \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees — enough to allow the banks more leeway — but to maintain the stiff requirements on any loans above that.

Bomb Attack in Turkey

ANKARA, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Robert Berube, an American technician at the U.S. radar base in the northern Turkish province of Samsun, escaped unhurt today when a bomb planted in his car exploded, police said.



At the signing of the Rhodesian peace accord at Lancaster House on Friday are: (from left to right) Silas Mundawarara, deputy to Bishop Abel Muzorewa; Bishop Muzorewa; Lord Carrington; Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign secretary; Joshua Nkomo; and Robert Mugabe.

Rhodesian Peace Accord Signed To End 7-Year Guerrilla Conflict

By William Borders

LONDON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — The parties to the seven-year-old Rhodesian civil war finally came together today and signed a pledge of peace.

In a solemn ceremony at Lancaster House, Robert Mugabe, Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa signed documents committing themselves to a cease-fire, to a new constitution and to new elections leading to independence.

The agreement was a major diplomatic achievement for the British, who hope that within months it will spell the end of what has been one of their principal political problems since the unilateral declaration of independence 14 years ago by Rhodesia's former prime minister, Ian Smith.

The UN Security Council today lifted its 13-year-old economic embargo against Rhodesia, Reuters reported. The council approved a resolution that called upon UN members "to terminate the measures taken against Southern Rhodesia."

The vote was 13 in favor and none against, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. The UN sanctions were imposed in 1966.

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Hostages to Have Yule Services Carter Says He Will Ask UN To Impose Sanctions on Iran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — President Carter, accusing Iran of arrogant defiance, announced today that the United States would ask the United Nations to impose worldwide economic sanctions against the Iranian government to try to force the release of the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Mr. Carter said that the Iranian government had to realize that it could not flout international law and the decision by the International Court of Justice in the Hague that the hostages should be freed.

"Concrete action must be taken," he said. The United States is asking for an early meeting of the UN Security Council to impose the sanctions, he said.

Mr. Carter later said that he did not know whether the Security Council would approve sanctions. The Soviet Union, with its veto, could block the U.S. move. Other U.S. officials said that there had been no indication yet as to whether the Kremlin would support the United States.

"Iran still stands in arrogant defiance of the world community," Mr. Carter said. He accused the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of blackmail and said that the United States never would yield to it.

He did not say specifically what sanctions the United States was trying to have the Security Council impose. Sources said, however, that there would be no request for a total trade embargo. Instead, they said, the United States would try to organize a boycott of certain exports to Iran.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeini today entered a dispute between members of his government and the militants at the U.S. Embassy and said that members of the clergy would be invited to Tehran to help the U.S. hostages celebrate Christmas "in complete peace."

But Ayatollah Khomeini and the militants reiterated that they would not free the hostages unless the deposed shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was returned to Iran. The shah left the United States last week for Panama. "The hostages for the shah. We start from there," a spokesman for the militants said.

From his headquarters in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeini directed the militants in Tehran to allow clergymen — especially black clergymen who he said had opposed "American crimes" — into the embassy to hold Christmas services for the hostages, who have been held since Nov. 4.

The militants at the embassy, who had rejected a similar request by Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, immediately agreed and said that clergymen of all faiths would be allowed to spend Christmas.

The administration so far has avoided setting a deadline for the freeing of the Americans. While earlier, officials were willing to wait out the crisis indefinitely, the officials themselves are now rejecting suggestions that it can continue into the next few months.

Yesterday, for instance, it was reported from Tehran that some journalists and diplomats now expect the hostages to be held at least until government elections at the end of February.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said bluntly that "the president has made it clear he does not intend this situation to become an accepted status quo situation."

"The Iranian authorities must understand that they'll pay an increasingly higher price for each day this goes on," he said.

"Cruel Hoaxes" State Department officials said that it was unacceptable for the hostages to be held that much longer. Holding Carter 3d, the department spokesman, harshly assailed the Iranians for "cruel hoaxes" in having some officials express the view that the hostages could be visited, either by clergy or by families, and then seeming to allow the militants control of the embassy to veto the idea.

"These expectations, which are raised for the hostages' families repeatedly and then dashed, are really cruel hoaxes that are played on people," he said. "It is just a game that is being played with people's emotions and their hopes and I don't want to contribute to that."

One high-ranking State Department official said the administration believes that the next round of public opinion polls will show that the nation wants the government to take stronger action, perhaps in the military field, even if it might endanger the hostages.

President Carter was said to be authorizing his aides to look more deeply into unconventional approaches, since the traditional ones pushed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other advisers have failed to work.

The president said on Dec. 13 that he would not allow "this incident to become acceptable and to be dragged out. I will do my utmost to prevent that."

Little Effect on Khomeini The problem for the administration is how to bring about the release of the hostages since diplomatic and economic pressures so far seem to have had little effect on either Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the religious ruler of Iran, or on the militant students who took over the embassy on Nov. 4.

In recent days, the White House and State Department have begun suggesting to reporters that the various military options were being given serious consideration.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Time May Be Short for Solution U.S. Gets Impatient Over Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — For the first time in the 47-day-old crisis, senior White House and State Department officials are openly saying that time may be running out for finding a peaceful formula for the release of the 50 U.S. hostages in Tehran.

No single event has produced this current mood, but rather an accumulation of developments in Iran, as well as a perception here that the public is losing patience with the Carter administration's fruitless diplomatic and economic efforts.

The administration so far has avoided setting a deadline for the freeing of the Americans. While earlier, officials were willing to wait out the crisis indefinitely, the officials themselves are now rejecting suggestions that it can continue into the next few months.

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Safety Board Cites Poor Maintenance in Worst U.S. Air Disaster

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — Damage to an engine mount because of improper maintenance by American Airlines was the probable cause of the worst air disaster in U.S. history, the crash of a DC-10 jet in Chicago on May 25 that killed 273 persons, the National Transportation Safety Board ruled today.

While the board also cited the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas, for the design of the engine mount — which it said was unnecessarily vulnerable to damage — and the Federal Aviation Administration for failure to keep track of maintenance procedure, it made clear that the airline must shoulder the major part of the blame for the crash.

American's flight 191 crashed on takeoff from O'Hare International Airport after the left engine and its supporting pylon tore loose and somersaulted over the wing, wrecking the hydraulic flap controls and the instruments that might have told the crew what was wrong. The jet stalled, rolled to the left and slammed into an abandoned airfield, killing all 271 persons aboard and two persons on the ground.

The board ruled that "the separation [of the engine and pylon from the wing] resulted from damage from improper maintenance procedures which led to the failure of the pylon structure."

Specifically, the board said that a 10-inch crack in the pylon, which started the crash sequence, was caused by American's practice of removing and reinstalling the engine and pylon in one piece during routine maintenance instead of removing them separately, as recommended by McDonnell Douglas.

Since the crash, American and McDonnell Douglas have exchanged charges as to which was to blame for the crash.

Following the release of the board's findings, American's senior vice president for operations said his company strongly disagreed that the carrier's maintenance procedures should be blamed. He said that McDonnell Douglas should have warned American that its procedure might be dangerous.

Otherwise, the safety board generally accepted its findings. The board found that the flight crew was in no way to blame for the crash, and that all members had "performed professionally." It said the instruments that might have informed the pilot of danger had been disabled when the engine tore loose from the wing. The board said that if the instruments had been working there might have been time to avert the crash.

Gibraltar Strait May Get Bridge

CASABLANCA, Morocco: Dec. 21 (UPI) — Spain and Morocco have announced preliminary steps toward the building of a bridge between Europe and Africa across the Strait of Gibraltar.

A communication issued yesterday at the end of a three-day visit to Morocco by the Spanish transportation minister, Salvador Sanchez Teran, said that a joint study group would be established before the end of next year.

"The technical and economic features of the project will receive thorough study by both countries," the communication said. The strait is eight miles across at its narrowest.

Pol Pot photo by Japanese newsmen

minister of commerce under Prince Norodom Sihanouk until a crackdown on leftists in 1967 forced him to flee into the jungle.

In Paris, Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, today denounced the reported replacement of Pol Pot as a mockery. "A syndicate, a mockery, that is what it is," he said. "It is a maneuver to give the Khmer Rouge's odious face a mask of respectability, a crude trick, it will not work."

Prince Sihanouk is making a world tour to enlist support for an independent and neutral Cambodia.

This military sources said that their intelligence reports indicated that Pol Pot was alive and still controlled Khmer Rouge military operations. But Western diplomats said that they believed that Pol Pot may have been killed, although perhaps long before the meeting that named Khieu Samphan to succeed him.

The diplomats said that photographs of Pol Pot taken earlier this month by Japanese reporters did not resemble the man who led the Communists to power in 1975.

Khieu Samphan, an economist, has emerged relatively unscathed by accusations that the barbarism of Pol Pot's reign in Cambodia was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 1 million persons. He was

Despite Vatican Order

W. German Bishop Delays Action to Remove Kung

BONN, Dec. 21 (NYT) — The Roman Catholic Church in West Germany, in an apparent attempt to defuse the controversy over a Vatican order barring the Rev. Hans Kung from teaching theology, have delayed taking steps to remove him from his university post.

Prof. Kung met Bishop Georg Moser of the Rottenburg-Sigmaringen diocese for two hours on Wednesday in what an announcement, approved by both, described as an "attempt to reach an understanding." Neither Prof. Kung nor Bishop Moser would comment further.

Yesterday, officials at the Science

Ministry in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg said that Bishop Moser had yet to request that a replacement be named for Prof. Kung at the University of Tuebingen. Such a request is necessary if Prof. Kung is to be removed from his post as professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology and director of the school's Institute of Ecumenical Research.

Support in Tuebingen

Bishop Moser's actions appeared to indicate that, despite the support of the West German Bishops' Conference for the Vatican move, attempts are being made to dampen a controversy that has raised protests within the church and brought Prof. Kung increased support in the Tuebingen community.

The Swiss-born priest, one of Western Europe's leading liberal theologians, was ordered removed from his teaching post on Tuesday by the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. The order, which was approved by Pope John Paul II, charged that Prof. Kung's writings had fallen short of "the integrity of the truth of the Catholic faith and therefore he can no longer be considered a Catholic theologian nor exercise his teaching task."

The 51-year-old theologian said that he would fight the Vatican decision, and that it is "a scandal that Inquisition trials are still conducted in the 20th century." On Wednesday, he gave a lecture to an overflowed attendance of 2,000 at the university.

The question of whether the lecture was in defiance of Vatican orders remained clouded because West German church officials have yet to carry out the Vatican's decision.

Britain Reports 11th Mail Bomb

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Reuters) — The number of mail bombs sent to Britons recently rose to 11 when one was delivered to a banker's home south of London. His wife found the brown envelope yesterday and alerted police.

This was disclosed after postal workers found a similar bomb today addressed to Employment Minister James Prior. Police believe that Irish Republican Army guerrillas are responsible for the bombs.

Of the 11 bombs, all mailed in Belgium, eight reached Britain this week. Two exploded in postal offices without injuring anyone and the others were defused. Belgian authorities said that two mail bombs addressed to Britain were defused in Brussels yesterday.

Patriotic Front Legalized

SALISBURY, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Lord Soames, the British governor of Rhodesia, today legalized the Patriotic Front alliance and granted an amnesty to both sides in the conflict.

The action set in motion the accord ending the guerrilla war. Lord Soames stopped short of lifting the martial law restrictions that cover 95 percent of the countryside or announcing arrangements for the release of the more than 10,000 persons detained for violating its rules.

Doctors in Belgium Strike Over Fee Cut

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Many doctors, specialists, pharmacists and dentists went on strike today to protest provisions of a government program to get the national health insurance system out of debt.

The government has proposed to eliminate an accumulated deficit of about 30 billion Belgian francs (\$1 billion) through a number of measures, including a cut in doctors' and pharmacists' fees.



National guardsmen don gas masks before confronting students during an anti-shah demonstration Thursday in Panama City.

Panama Appears to Weigh Political Cost of Shah's Stay

From Agency Dispatches
PANAMA CITY, Dec. 21 — The government, faced with growing demonstrations against its decision to grant asylum to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, appears to be weighing the political cost of allowing him to stay here indefinitely.

Street demonstrations protesting the presence of the shah on the island of Contadora continued for a fourth day today, fed partly by indignation over the national guard's repression of anti-government demonstrations of the last 72 hours — the guard has used shotguns, rubber hoses, nightsticks and tear gas against demonstrators.

Guardsmen at the National University campus today fired shotguns and tossed tear gas in another clash with leftist students protesting the shah's presence. No arrests were reported, but a student leader said 15 youths suffered pellet wounds.

Speculation that the government might be wavering in its determination to stand by the shah began after both television stations here unexpectedly showed extensive scenes of Wednesday's actions by the guard. Television programs normally are closely controlled by the government.

TV Film

One station showed film of about 15 guardsmen using heavy rubber hoses to beat Dr. Miguel Antonio Bernal, a well-known leftist politician, who was later hospitalized.

Even more surprising, Mario Velasquez, a television commentator who invariably defends Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos, called on the government to correct what he called its mistake of granting exile to "a fugitive tyrant accused in his country of crimes, corruption and violation of human rights."

The shah has indicated he will make a decision after Christmas about whether he will remain in Panama.

On the shah's arrival on Contadora on Saturday, President Aristides Royo, placed in office by Gen.

Torrijos in October, 1978, said the shah was free to stay in Panama as long as he wished. Gen. Torrijos also visited the shah and reassured him of the protection of the guard. Since then, the government has been silent on the subject.

Opposition to the shah, however, is seen by political analysts here as a pretext to demonstrate against the government.

"I can't stress it enough," said a Social Democratic lawyer. "The real issue here is the government and not the shah."

Foreign diplomats here say that Gen. Torrijos admitted the shah in hopes of winning more U.S. support for Panama's economy.

Pledge by Mexico Reported

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (LAT) — The shah left Mexico for medical treatment in New York last October only after President Jose Lopez Portillo assured him in writing that he would be welcomed back to that country and granted asylum.

"Your home is always Mexico," Mr. Lopez Portillo told the shah in a message reported to the White House in a secret State Department cable at the time. "This is your country. . . . You should go to the United States and we await your return. . . . We will give you security and asylum."

A Carter administration official said this week that U.S. officials were aware of those assurances. "We were stunned when the Mexican president, citing national 'vital interests,' decided on Nov. 29 not to permit the shah to return."

The message from Mr. Lopez Portillo was handed to the shah by an intermediary on Oct. 29, two days before the shah left Mexico for New York where he underwent treatment for cancer and gall stones. "That assurance was reaffirmed verbally to the State Department by Mexican authorities right up until the day Mr. Lopez Portillo said the shah would not be welcome in Mexico," an administration official said.

The decision by Mr. Lopez Portillo not to readmit the shah caused consternation among U.S. officials and prompted a frantic search for a new locale for him.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Mr. Lopez Portillo said emphatically, "All this is absolutely false. There was no letter. We communicated through diplomatic channels. Give me a break. How would the president do something like that? They [Washington] are trying to provoke us."

In Washington, the Senate unanimously adopted yesterday a resolution stating that "any trial or public exploitation of the American hostages would be viewed by this nation as added provocation of the gravest character."

Qadhafi cuts Links With PLO Office

By Thomas L. Friedman

BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (UPI) — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi today withdrew his recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Tripoli office, a move Palestinian sources said was tantamount to a total break in "diplomatic relations" between the two sides.

Palestinian sources said Col. Qadhafi had instructed his government to end all dealings with the PLO's Tripoli mission and not to accept or recognize any documents it issues.

"Libya's action could only mean that Qadhafi has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the PLO," a Palestinian official said.

The Libyan government had no comment.

PLO offices in Arab countries are normally treated as quasi-embassies and enjoy the full range of diplomatic privileges. Some Palestinian sources said that Libyan police had confiscated all of the official stamps used by the Tripoli branch.

The dispute between Col. Qadhafi and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, erupted earlier this month when the Libyan leader denounced the guerrilla chief as a "defectist" and tried to organize the 30,000 Palestinians residing in Libya under his own authority.

Col. Qadhafi has already expelled the head of the PLO's Tripoli office and a number of other representatives from the el-Fazh branch of the PLO, also headed by Mr. Arafat.

The PLO's news agency, WAFA, said that several Palestinian teachers and workers in Libya had been arrested for demonstrating in support of the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus today after a one-day visit to Tripoli, where Arab diplomatic sources said that he tried unsuccessfully to patch up the rift between Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Arafat.

The sources said Mr. Arafat went to Damascus this afternoon to be briefed on Mr. Khaddam's discussions with the Libyan leader.

Palestinian sources said that Col. Qadhafi had not made any financial contributions to the PLO's war chest in five years. He chose instead to fund only those groups that were to his liking. The sources said these groups, notably those led by George Habash and Nayef Hawatmeh, still maintain close ties with Libya but they have not joined Col. Qadhafi in denouncing Mr. Arafat or the PLO.

No Softening Seen

Diplomatic sources said that they did not believe that Ayatollah Khomeini's ruling in favor of Christmas services represented any softening of his position on freeing the hostages. The sources said that they did not expect them to be released before the middle of next month.

The diplomats, who until a few days ago had been hopeful that at least some of the hostages might be freed before Christmas, said that Ayatollah Khomeini's support of the militants' hard-line position on the shah's return probably doomed the negotiations being conducted through UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

They said that they did not expect the hostages to be released before an international tribunal formed by the Iranians had met in Tehran to examine and condemn alleged U.S. spying activities.

Ethnic Fighting

Further tension was reported in Kurdistan and Baluchistan. Hospital officials said that the death toll from two days of clashes between Baluchis and revolutionary guards had risen to eight and that 73 persons had been injured.

Kurdish spiritual leader Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseini said in Mahabad that government negotiators had been there several times but had not discussed the issues seriously.

The London Times today quoted Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, the chief revolutionary judge, as saying that the hostages were innocent and that he wanted them to be released. In an interview in Qom, he was quoted as saying: "I regard these people as innocent. They are our guests. I want them to be released and go back to their homes. Even if they are spies, that is not enough reason to keep them."

Sheikh Khalkhali also was quoted as saying that he had ordered a commando squad to go to Panama to kill the shah and his family. "I do not know if they have left Iran yet," he reportedly said. "We know that."

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Alarmed by OPEC Results

Japan Takes Quick Steps To Curb Oil Consumption

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (NYT) — Alarmed by the prospect of higher costs for imported oil as a result of the failure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to set a new standard price at their meeting in Caracas this week, the Japanese government initiated steps today to reduce its consumption of the fuel by 7 percent next year instead of the 5-percent cut planned previously.

Premier Masayoshi Ohira set the tightened energy-saving plan in motion at a Cabinet meeting. Following Mr. Ohira's instructions, Director-General Shingo Moriyama of the National Resources and Energy Agency was ordered to produce a new petroleum conservation program by the end of the month.

Under the existing plan, the government had called upon industries and households to hold heating to a maximum of 66 degrees Fahrenheit during the winter months, among other economy measures. Officials have reported virtually universal compliance with the heating regulations, as well as the government's call for voluntary closing of filling stations on Sundays, when pleasure driving is at a peak.

By reducing the use of oil while developing alternative sources of energy, the government hopes to reduce the dependence upon petroleum for fuel to 50 percent of the total requirement by 1990, compared to the current figure of 75 percent.

Japan, with only negligible petroleum resources of its own, must import virtually all of the oil to fuel the manufacturing industries on which the national economy depends. The OPEC nations supply the bulk of Japanese oil needs.

The open price situation following the Caracas meeting of OPEC ministers is expected to be followed by a steep increase in the cost of imported petroleum. Japanese dealers are predicting an increase of at least \$6 above the average price of \$24 to \$30 a barrel charged previously by various OPEC countries.

Mr. Ohira appealed to the country to keep calm in reacting to the increases by the major oil producers, but industrial leaders made some pessimistic predictions.

Seichi Tanaka, president of the Chubu Electric Power Co. in Nagoya, Japan's automobile capital, told reporters that the utility would now have to ask the government to permit a much higher rate in rates than the increase of 40 to 50 percent contemplated earlier. And a spokesman for the Toho Gas Co., another major supplier, said the planned request for a rate increase of 30 percent would now have to go up to 40 percent or more.

Electric power companies will also have to levy higher charges, said Gaisi Hirawa, chairman of the Federation of Electric Power Companies.

Japanese oil refineries will have to increase their prices for all petroleum products, such as kerosene and gasoline, according to Kozaburo Araki of the Idemitsu Kosan company.

Taking account of the expected effects and their incalculable spin-offs in the economy following other round of oil price increases, economists predicted new anti-inflationary measures by the government. These ranged from deflation of public works projects to a 10 percent increase in interest rates by the central bank.

Iran Holds Price Level

CARACAS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Iran will keep its oil prices at rent levels at least through the month, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mojtahid said yesterday.

"We aren't intending to raise price before the end of January," Mr. Mojtahid said. He added, "maybe we'll go up by some percentage after that."

After a boost of \$3 a barrel announced during the OPEC conference this week, the price of light crude stands at \$28.50 a barrel.

Danish-Saudi Deal Reported

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21 — Minister of Energy Folke Togeby informed parliament's Energy Commission today that the Danish oil and gas company had reached an agreement with several independent oil companies for distribution of up to 1.2 million tons of oil products annually about 7 percent of the total oil consumption. The source of the report was reportedly Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Patient Short on Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

on more serious consideration, though the president was constrained to trying to avoid bloodshed. In addition, the United States is taking various economic pressures, particularly through the United Nations Security Council, might have some effect.

Mr. Vance had indicated last week that the United States is seeking some kind of concessions this week.

But Wednesday, the White House said it was going along with the request by Secretary-General Waldheim to defer any formal action at the Security Council. Diplomatic discussions he was conducting with Iran had run their course.

Mr. Waldheim, working the Iran's new ambassador at the Mansour Fahranj, has been the Iranian to release the hostages promising them that, if they happened, the UN would be asked to give Iran a forum for airing its complaints against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and against the U.S.

In the view of several officials, the approach of Christmas provides an important test of U.S. resolve. Last Sunday, the wife of U.S. charge d'affaires in Teheran, Leila, said that if it were not for the Christmas, Americans would lose patience.

News Analysis

Turmoil Will Focus on Strait of Hormuz

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT) — The military and political turbulence in the Gulf region eventually will focus on control of the Strait of Hormuz, which connects the oil ports of the Gulf with the Indian Ocean and the shipping routes to Europe, North America and Japan.

"Geography is the father of strategy," a European military analyst said recently in Washington, "and if your people are going to attempt any sort of punitive action against Iran, such as a naval blockade, you will have to be sure that the strait is secure."

The Muscat Regiment of the Royal Oman Army is entrenched on the mountains that stand at the tip of the Gulf of Oman, which thrusts into the strait. Two islands in the strait, Tumb and Lorak, once garrisoned by the Iranian Army, now are deserted, analysts report.

Because the Omani Army and Air Force have been trained and equipped by the British, and a number of British officers and noncommissioned officers remain in the forces, U.S. officials consider the strait secure on its crucial southern shore. An airstrip at Al Khassab, a small port at the foot of the mountains, is used by helicopters and light fixed-wing aircraft.

Western military analysts agree that the situation in the Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula and nations in the area has reached the point at which U.S. punitive action in response to any explicit exploitation of the hostages in Tehran could quiet the turbulence in some, but not all, countries of the region.

The effect, the analysts say, would be greatest in the so-called moderate states: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. It would be negligible or even counterproductive in Iran, Iraq, Yemen and Southern Yemen, the analysts believe.

An experienced military analyst with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believes, however, that nothing that the United States does to arrest what he called the spreading political disorder in the region. The most important aim of U.S. political and military policy must be the maintenance of the government in Saudi Arabia, he said.



The establishment of U.S. bases in the region, which is being sought by the U.S. administration, might be of some help in the future, the NATO analyst said. "But you are starting very late," he added. "The damage to the existing order may be done before you've begun to use your first base."

Uneasiness in West

Three situations in the region are contributing to the uneasiness felt among U.S. and European military analysts and planners:

• The reinforcement of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is the most distant situation but militarily the most dangerous to Western interests. This has taken two forms: the deployment of one or two regular infantry battalions and a new agreement between Kabul and Moscow for the construction of airfields north of the Afghan capital.

Two battalions, comprising 2,000 men at most, is not a large force. Its significance, according to military analysts, is that it adds to the growing Soviet strength in the country. Some analysts put the total of Soviet personnel as high as 15,000, including advisers and technicians; others say that the figure is no more than 5,000.

• The internal stability of Saudi Arabia and its security from external attack are viewed as essential to

a return to normal conditions in the area. There are complaints in European intelligence sources that the Saudis have been less than forthcoming in their internal problems and their means of coping with them.

The distribution of Iranian troops in the Gulf region is also a concern. Some of the Iranian troops are believed to be in the Gulf for a return to Islam, fundamentalism; others are in the Gulf for a return to Islam, fundamentalism; others are in the Gulf for a return to Islam, fundamentalism.

The effect of these internal problems is to divert attention from the government's response to a military threat from Southern Iran and from the drift in Iranian policy away from friendship with the West toward military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

• Iraq's ambitions in the region are a major cause of Western concern. The dissolution of Iraq's army and the desertion of the loyalty of the frontier guards to the Iraqi government are seen as a major threat to the stability of the region.

The military analysts believe the situation calls for the rapid establishment of a U.S. base in the area. Sites under consideration range from the large Marjah air base in western Egypt, near the Sudan frontier, to existing bases in Somalia.

Obstacles

The search for a base faces obstacles. Although the moderate forces of the area want a U.S. presence, they are not sure of the U.S. position. The strategic value of the area is that the Soviet Navy Air Force have "covered" the area through the establishment of bases and air bases.

The only possible U.S. strategy at the moment is to secure the Strait of Hormuz from hostile mining and necessary, carry out and maintain a blockade. Few European states believe that a blockade would be a serious impact on Iran's economy, but they say that the position would heighten tensions and friendly regimes and would harm the interests of U.S. power.

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Step to Raise Price

Carter Reportedly Rejects
Surcharge on Oil Imports

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — It appeared to be another step toward raising gasoline prices to encourage conservation, but President Carter's administration officials said today that President Carter has rejected a proposal to impose a fee on imported oil.

In addition, congressional leaders in recent weeks have warned the White House that the fee idea — which was intended to avoid the bruising legislative fight that would result from a gasoline tax proposal — would generate as much animosity as that measure.

Congressional approval would be needed for any plan to recycle the increase from a fee, which could be \$10 billion annually. And in 1977, when Mr. Carter threatened to impose a fee in other circumstances, the Senate quickly passed legislation to strip the president of the authority to do so.

On the matter of OPEC pricing, Mr. Duncan said some of the increase in gasoline and heating oil prices he predicted had taken place in the last few days as a result of the price rises announced in advance of the Caracas meeting by Saudi Arabia and three other oil exporting countries.

Those OPEC crude-oil price increases would also mean that the average price of foreign oil would rise from the current \$25 a barrel to \$28 to \$30 a barrel "in the months ahead," he said.

Independent analysts generally endorsed Mr. Duncan's forecast, although they cautioned that because OPEC had failed to agree even on a range of prices, the outlook for world oil prices was still uncertain.

"You have an increase of \$5 a barrel or something like that," said Joe Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Both Mr. Lichtblau and Leslie Goldmann, designate assistant secretary of energy for international affairs, noted that the proposed intention of several major producers to keep their output high raised the prospect that spot prices for oil traded on the open market, now about \$40 a barrel, could be reduced in the months ahead.

"If Iran's production stays up, the supply outlook could be tolerable," Mr. Lichtblau said. "Then I could imagine spot prices coming down somewhat."

Mr. Goldmann noted that about 20 percent of U.S. oil imports are now purchased in the high-priced spot market, compared with about 5 percent two or three months ago.

He also said he thought the latest round of price increases would raise the rate of inflation by a percentage point and would cost 250,000 jobs. Over a two-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1979, the OPEC increases will have cost the U.S. economy 1.3 million jobs and raise the inflation rate by 5 1/2 percentage points, he contended.

But Bladder Cancer Risk Is Cited

Report Shows Lower Saccharin Danger

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Saccharin is not as great a danger to most adults as some scientists feared a few years ago, but it is a likely cause of bladder cancer for a small group of heavy users and smokers, the National Cancer Institute said yesterday.

In an attempt to settle the long-standing controversy over the widely used artificial sweetener, the institute spent 16 months last year interviewing more than 3,000 bladder cancer patients and 4,000 others about their dietary habits.

According to preliminary results released yesterday, the \$1.5-million study did not confirm a bladder cancer risk increase of 60 percent in saccharin-consuming males — the rate found in Canadian research that was regarded as the most complete to date. That rate of risk was confirmed for heavy users only.

The scientists remarked that the population sample was not large enough to detect occasional sweetener-caused bladder cancer that could add up to thousands of cases in millions of people.

The U.S. scientists said: "If there is increased risk to men in general from average consumption of artificial sweeteners such as saccharin and cyclamate — and animal studies indicate that there may be — it is probably no more than 18 percent."

Heavy users of artificial sweeteners, especially those who consume diet drinks and other sugar substitutes, showed a 60-percent increased risk of bladder cancer. Heavy use, in the study's language, means six or more servings a day of a sugar substitute of two or more eight-ounce diet drinks.

Heavy cigarette smokers — men who smoked two or more packs a day or women who smoked one or more — who also were heavy users of artificial sweeteners showed a higher risk of bladder cancer than heavy smokers who avoided the sweeteners.

Bladder cancer is normally three times more common in men than in women. But women who consumed sugar substitutes or diet drinks twice or more daily had a 60-percent greater risk of developing this form of cancer than did other women.

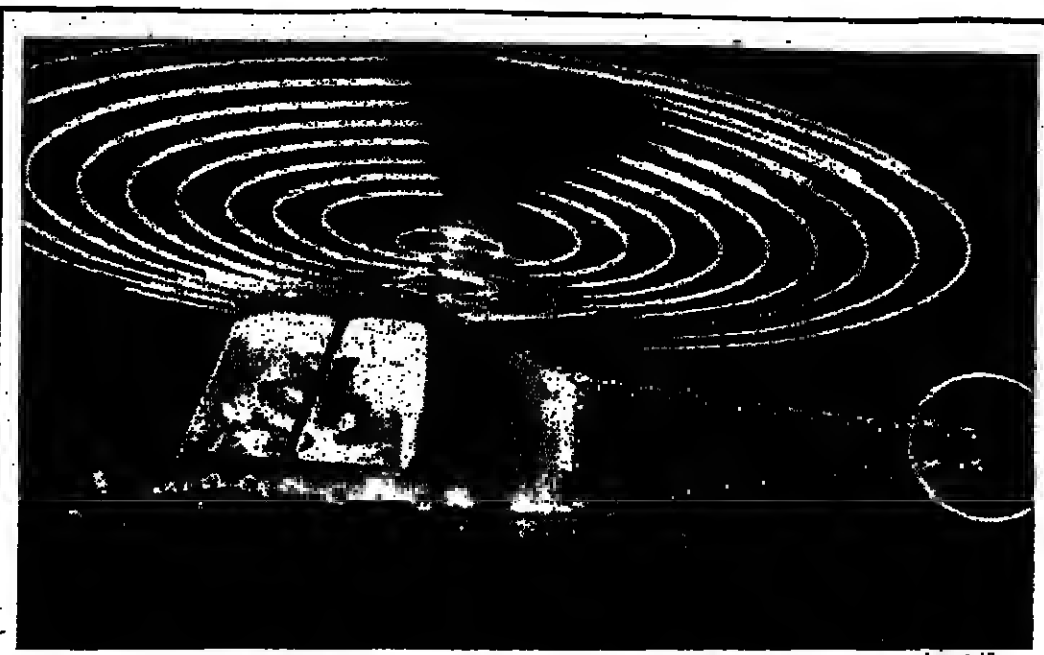
By a 60-percent greater risk, the institute said, it meant that while women who did not use artificial sweeteners had an estimated yearly rate of five cases of bladder cancer per 100,000, women who consumed the sweeteners twice or more daily developed eight cases a year per 100,000.

Tomorrow's Patients
The study did not address the question of consumption of artificial sweeteners by children, or how many of today's children who consume diet drinks may become tomorrow's cancer patients.

Dr. Jere Goyan, the Food and Drug Administration commissioner, said yesterday that the study is consistent with previous animal studies and with scientists' conclusions that saccharin is a weak carcinogen, and statistically more dangerous in conjunction with cigarette smoking.

"I reiterate my concern about consumption by so many Americans, especially young people, of large amounts of saccharin," Dr. Goyan said. "We may have to wait 20 or 30 years to assess the possible effects on our young people," who he said are consuming far more artificial sweetener than the adults in the study.

Dr. Goyan said that the study would be analyzed before any revision of the FDA's 1977 proposal to ban saccharin except in table-top sweeteners for dieters and diabetics. Congress enacted an 18-month moratorium on any ban, but it expired in May. The House has passed a new two-year moratorium, but the Senate has not acted. The FDA is thus free to rule.



SPRIT OF ST. NICK — Santa's Christmas "copter" "touches down" in front of a Funks-town, Md., home. Tim Tronwell's father and two friends built the real-looking craft, whose cockpit and propeller blades are outlined in red and white lights, largely from scrap materials.

To Keep Price Increases on Even Upward Track

OECD Proposes Oil Consumers' Cartel

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 21 (NYT) — An "oil consumers' cartel," dedicated to keeping energy prices on a steady upward track, may now offer Western industrial nations their best hope of becoming prosperous again, in the view of senior economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

But to be effective, the economists say, such a cartel of consumers might also need to reach a new political understanding with moderate oil exporting countries to ensure that prices rise more smoothly in the future and that the increased profit they yield is used in ways that help world economic recovery, instead of hindering it.

This week, the OECD, which monitors the economic health of the 24 leading Western industrial countries, published a gloomy set of economic forecasts suggesting that the latest OPEC price increases may already have condemned the West to a year of economic stagnation, accelerating inflation and sharply higher unemployment.

Not behind these dismal numbers, the OECD secretariat is striving to develop a new recovery strategy for the Western industrial countries that would enable their economies to start growing again in an age of expensive energy. The first public pointers to this strategy are in its publication, Economic Outlook, which contains the pessimistic new forecasts.

The OECD secretariat has already outlined its thinking privately to member governments, sources say, in a report presented last month to the special subcommittee of its Economic Policy Committee, which is examining the implications

of the energy crisis for the West's economic strategy, under the chairmanship of Per Svarin of Norway.

The central idea behind the OECD secretariat's emerging new "grand design" for Western recovery is that governments must stop shielding their consumers from rising energy prices as they have in the past and must strive instead to keep the increase constant and even, so that industry learns to grow again on a reduced supply of oil.

A key passage in Economic Outlook expresses this idea in typically obscure language: "At a minimum, energy policies should allow the higher international price of energy to be passed through to final users; and since the medium-term trend of the relative price of energy appears to be clearly upwards, some governments may wish to provide even clearer signals to market agents by enacting policies which anticipate part of the future price rise."

What this means, OECD sources explain, is that Western industrial governments should now commit themselves to ensuring that the real price of energy charged to consumers, after allowing for inflation, rises by about 10 percent a year in the future.

Steady Increase
Rough estimates by the OECD secretariat suggest that such a steady 10 percent real increase in consumer energy prices will force industry to live on less oil while still allowing Western economies to start growing again at between 3 to 4 percent a year in real terms, which would be a welcome improvement on the near stagnation facing the world in 1980.

A steady 10-percent real increase in energy costs is also roughly what the West would have been faced with if the two big oil price rises of 1974 and 1979 had been spread out over the last six years instead of coming in a couple of concentrated "shocks," each threatening a global recession.

The key question in this strategy

— so politically sensitive that it is only hinted at in the published OECD text — is who will get what economists call "the real" from such a steady oil price rise. In other words, will Western governments have the political courage to keep the cost of energy to their consumers rising steadily by imposing taxes, as needed and pockering the proceeds? Or will they prefer to stand back and let OPEC do it for them by raising its export prices?

Ideally, the OECD secretariat would like consuming governments to do the job by taxing energy more heavily. This is the meaning of the Delphic phrase in the Economic Outlook about "enacting policies which anticipate part of the future price rise." The proceeds of such steadily rising consumer taxes on gasoline, fuel oil and natural gas would then remain in the consuming country to be spent as the government decided, instead of being siphoned off by OPEC.

Energy Tax

But OPEC members may see a concerted Western attempt to tax energy more heavily as a sign that consumers can afford to pay more for oil and may increase their own export prices. Money paid to OPEC in the OECD's view, is the equivalent of an international tax which depresses growth in the countries paying it, particularly at a time when the major oil countries cannot spend their revenues on Western imports.

To get around this difficulty, in the OECD's view, the West may need to strike a political bargain with moderate oil nations like Saudi Arabia, offering them the prospect of renewed self-confidence and prosperity in the West, which they rely on for their security and where they already have substantial investments.

In return, the moderate OPEC countries would cooperate with importing countries to ensure that consumer energy prices rise by a steady 10 percent a year, with at least part of that rise resulting from higher energy taxes imposed by the consuming governments rather than from higher OPEC prices.

Second Attack in 2 Days on Energy Plan

Kennedy Charges Carter Yields to OPEC

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 21 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, in his second criticism in two days of President Carter's energy policies, said today that Mr. Carter had done more than any previous president to subordinate U.S. well-being to OPEC.

The attack was in a statement released by his aides as he moved through a second day of campaigning in New Hampshire.

Yesterday, Sen. Kennedy, the White House and Treasury Secretary William Miller had exchanged charges stemming from an allegation by the senator that Mr. Miller did nothing on a recent trip to Saudi Arabia to discourage the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from raising oil prices.

The White House demanded that the senator give proof of the allegation or retract it. Sen. Kennedy said that he based the charge on newspaper accounts.

His statement today referred to a report in the Nov. 26 Wall Street Journal, and to other stories in The New York Times and The Boston Globe. The statement charged that Mr. Miller "invited OPEC to gouge the American public once more with higher prices."

Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Carter, as a candidate in 1976, had promised he would not leave the fate of the country to oil interests. But as president, "he has done more to turn our destiny over to OPEC than any previous American president," the senator said.

Toned Down

Yesterday's flap arose from a passage in a prepared speech that Sen. Kennedy toned down when he delivered the speech. The prepared text said in its fifth paragraph: "Incredibly, [Carter's] secretary of the treasury has been busy asking

OPEC to raise oil prices rather than warning it to restrain them."

Instead Sen. Kennedy said before the Rochester, N.H., Chamber of Commerce: "Did the secretary of treasury, Mr. Miller, on his recent travels to Saudi Arabia and the Middle East countries, ask to hold prices down? No." Despite the

Carter Outlines
New Proposals
To Cut Oil Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — The Carter administration presented a \$12-billion plan yesterday to help the nation's electric generating utilities to switch from oil to coal and other cheaper fuels.

The proposal was outlined by President Carter and administration officials at a meeting at the White House with members of Congress representing coal-producing states. Mr. Carter pledged in July to require utilities to cut oil consumption by 50 percent in the next decade.

Rep. Nick Rahall, D-W.Va., chairman of the Congressional Coal Group, said that the proposal would provide \$12 billion in federal grants to private utility companies, mainly to help finance the short-term costs of building coal-fired generating plants. Legislation to establish the new program is expected to be sent to Congress early next month.

The administration proposal would mandate a 50-percent reduction in the use of oil and gas by electric utilities by 1990 and would provide penalties for power companies that fail to make adequate cuts.

toned-down change, Kennedy aides said that the senator stood by the printed statement.

Mr. Miller and the White House, speaking through press secretary Jody Powell, were quick to react. "The time has come that presidential candidates should be held accountable for their statements and to provide support for such statements or withdraw them," Mr. Powell said, adding that Sen. Kennedy should explain his statement or retract it.

Mr. Miller called Sen. Kennedy's charge an outright fabrication. He said that he had urged that the OPEC countries restrain their price increases.

News Reports

Several hours later, before leaving for dinner in Portsmouth, N.H., Sen. Kennedy said that he based his charge on newspaper reports, especially one that he said cited Mr. Miller as saying he did not mind that the oil countries would be raising their prices.

The report was a "clear indication that the administration does not appear to be concerned about the increase in pricing" — an increase that Sen. Kennedy said would mean gasoline could rise to a cost of \$1.50 a gallon. New Hampshire holds the first state primary in the country on Feb. 26.

Belgian Primate Named

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has appointed Bishop Godfried Danneels of Antwerp, 46, as archbishop of Mechlin and Brussels and primate of Belgium to replace Cardinal Leo Suenens, 75, who retired in October.

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The Danger Grows

As the days slip by there is no indication whatsoever that the Ayatollah Khomeini or the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran intend to release their hostages. They are resolute in their demand that the shah be returned. The United States demonstrated its resolve that he not be sent back by allowing his departure for Panama. Furthermore, Khomeini and the so-called students have rejected an opportunity to appease growing U.S. anger. In refusing permission for the hostages to have Christmas visitors they have given the clearest signal yet that they are not interested in compromise. What's more it is uncertain that the hostages are receiving the thousands of Christmas cards Americans have sent them. And talk of diplomatic visitors to check on their condition has proved idle.

Meanwhile, there are signs that the mood in the United States is shifting. Until now, polls have shown that Americans were overwhelmingly opposed to any military action that would endanger the lives of hostages. There was also clear-cut opposition to any punitive military action if the hostages were freed unharmed. Politicians, who rarely get out in front of public opinion, were either silent or supportive of President Carter's measured efforts to exert diplomatic and economic pressure and to avoid bloodshed.

Now, however, administration officials are predicting a hardening of attitudes in the next set of polls and politicians such as Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and former Secretary of Energy and Defense James Schlesinger are changing their approaches. Baker has introduced a commercial into his presidential campaign that suggests the United States is

getting "pushed around" in Iran and Schlesinger said in a speech that "Action brings with it risk, but the gravest risks arise from inaction."

In Tehran, for reasons that can only be thoroughly explored when the crisis is over, a number of diplomatic documents appear to have fallen into the hands of the Iranians occupying the embassy. If they are authentic, as they seem to be, they prove only that the United States Embassy in Tehran did what all embassies do — gather information by conventional and nonconventional means. But for the militants who have confiscated them, and for their spiritual and political mentor in Qom, they constitute the evidence for a kangaroo court. As a testament to the intransigence of the Ayatollah and his acolytes, even Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali, the Islamic hanging judge who is said to delight in handing out death sentences and strangling cats, says of the hostages: "I regard these people as innocent."

The result of all this will be increased pressure on President Carter to do something. His options have not changed much. Even the most imaginative military strike is bound to endanger the lives of all of the hostages and probably of all of the Americans now in Iran. Yet, there is a limit to the amount of time the president can permit the hostages to be held under conditions that become progressively less tolerable, for them and for their country. Setting a deadline for their release once seemed like the surest way to pronounce a death sentence, but circumstances change with time. And time may well be running out.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Pie in the Sky

The United States has always had a fascination for great technological undertakings. In earlier times it was the frontier approach: explore further, dig deeper, build bigger. Lately it has become the "technological fix," a search for the "big" solution that will rescue America, at least temporarily, from the reality of dwindling natural resources.

Nowhere has this so deeply affected national policy as in the country's frantic contortions to avoid the one inescapable truth of the energy crisis: At least for the foreseeable future, the United States has to rely on energy conservation. There are no combinations of new supplies that can reduce oil imports so long as energy waste is so profligate. Though President Nixon regularly fired his energy czars for believing it, even the first post-embargo study, chaired by gun-bo prodigious Diry Lee Ray in 1973, concluded that energy conservation was the country's top energy priority.

The first hoped-for fix was the Alaska Pipeline. Its 2-million barrels a day make hardly a dent in today's consumption; and now, to justify the cost, the Interior Department is searching for a way to keep it filled (the pipe will freeze and buckle without hot oil in it) when Prudhoe Bay runs dry a few years hence.

Fix-it fever broke out again last summer when the president and Congress — desperate to do something about energy — hit upon synthetic fuels. This time, reality set in pretty quickly and the proposed initial spending dropped from \$88 billion to a few billion in a few months. But now, the House of Representatives has voted to speed up a project that makes these look like child's play.

This new solution would lie in space, and is known as SPS — the solar power satellite. It would be a system of 60 satellites, each one 55 square miles in size (an area the size of Manhattan) in orbit around the earth. The satellites, covered with solar cells, would beam the sun's energy back to earth as mi-

crowaves that would be picked up by antennae, each requiring a 29-square-mile site.

Among other modest needs, the program would require a new rocket five times more powerful than the Saturn V that carried Apollo astronauts to the moon, and space shuttles to carry dozens of technicians into the high orbit where the huge satellites would be assembled. Space launch buffs would be happy since SPS would require 500 rocket lift-offs a year for 30 years. Fully developed in 2030, SPS would deliver an amount of energy about equal to current national electricity consumption — 10 percent or less of the total energy need. The cost? Somewhere between \$700 billion and \$1 trillion.

SPS is still only a concept, though at the House's level of \$25 million per year, an expensive one. Even ignoring the program's technical demands — rockets, shuttles, satellites, etc. — and the massive cost, there are myriad problems. What are the health effects of microwave radiation? How would terrestrial communications systems be affected? Could the land required for antennae pick up the same amount of energy if covered with solar cells, for a fraction of the cost? What about the vulnerability of the satellites to anti-satellite warfare? And on and on. All these are being studied not once but three times — by the Department of Energy, independently by the Office of Technology Assessment, and in a critique of the energy department's study by the National Academy of Sciences.

Thinking about solar satellites now, for use around the year 2000, reflects a distorted view of reality. U.S. auto companies cannot yet produce a 50-mpg car. U.S. houses leak as much as two-thirds of their heat. U.S. utility system forces industry to waste steam and encourages wasteful use with declining unit prices. The United States has hardly begun to explore the opportunities for energy production through more efficient technologies for energy use.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Settlement in Rhodesia

Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington have between them created the opportunity for a wider, more beneficial settlement in southern Africa than could have resulted if Britain had simply turned her back and washed her hands.

If it comes off — and with steady nerves there is no reason why it should not — this will be in Britain's interest; and the object of any foreign policy must be to further the interest of one's own country.

There will be dirty work at many crossroads. Terrorist outrages will no doubt continue. Lives will be lost, though it is to be hoped on a vastly decreasing scale. But Brit-

ain has taken a bold initiative — something the world has not seen for many a long year. — *From the Daily Telegraph (London)*

U.K.-U.S. Amity

Mrs. Thatcher has demonstrated Britain's friendship for the U.S. by offering whatever help we can over the Tehran hostages. Allies must stand together against terrorism. But that applies equally to America.

Three months ago Washington cut off the supply of a special kind of pistol to members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who are official guardians of the peace.

Should not our friend Jimmy Carter now reverse that insulting decision? — *From the Sun (London)*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The fall of Ki-Kwan fort has staggered all here and the last hope of saving Port Arthur has, by general consent, been given up. Simultaneously it became known that General Kourapatkin has sent an urgent call for more troops. About midday came the dread news that a call to mobilization had been called in the vast districts of the governments of Warsaw, Vilna, Kiev, Kazan, St. Petersburg and Odessa. The Russ comments: "Now we must relieve the tremendous demands made upon us after ten months of misery. It is imperative that the government give a grant of money to the Zemstvos to help the families of those called out."

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1929

BERLIN — It was officially announced tonight that Finance Minister Hilferding had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by President von Hindenburg. Dr. Hilferding and his entire financial program have been subjected to severe attacks by several political parties, including his own Socialist Party. The resignation was due to the unpopularity of Dr. Hilferding's fiscal projects among big industrialists and bankers. Its immediate cause was the Cabinet's fear of a Communist motion of no-confidence against Dr. Hilferding, which would have been submitted to a vote in tonight's session of the Reichstag, and might have been carried.



A When-to-Use-It Guide to the Hyphen

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The final issue of "The New York Times" was published on Nov. 30, 1896. For more than 45 years, the "New York Daily Times" and then "The New York Times" had proudly displayed its logotype, but on that final day — three months after the newspaper's purchase by Adolph S. Ochs — there must have been quite an argument.

"That's it with the hyphen," one can imagine the chief copy editor insisting. "It's the hyphen or me."

"But we've hyphenated 'New York' since the first day the paper was published," countered a horrified traditionalist.

"Forty-five years with a mistake every day in the biggest type we use," says the copy editor. "The name of this town is New York, not New-York. It's a proper noun, the name of a city, and not a compound adjective modifying the name of the paper. That's it with the hyphen — out!"

"What about the period at the end of the title?"

"That's a mistake, too, but we can't fix everything at once."

And on Dec. 1, 1896 — without a word of explanation to readers for two generations of daily error — a proudly unhyphenated paper, titled "The New York Times," was published. (Seventy years later, on Feb. 21, 1967, the period was finally dropped after the word "Times.")

Nowadays, hyphens are running amuck. To try to stem the tide of little dashes between words, The Times's stylebook — in furtherance of the Dec. 1, 1896, General Line — has issued a ukase ("to ukase" is not permissible, despite the verb "to lowercase") that hyphens not be used in titles like "director general" and "editor in chief." Over at Time Inc., when Henry Grunwald was given that title, three of the corporation's publications — Fortune, People and Sports Illustrated — hailed his ascension to editor in chief with hyphens; Time magazine did not. However, Time's masthead hyphenated his title; in a single issue, he had it both ways. When a journalistic family cannot get together on whether to hyphenate top management, it suffers from stylistic schizophrenia.

So do I. One day, feeling bloodminded (no hyphen), I wrote about a politician's rising "Dracula-like" from the body politic; The Times's copy editor killed the hyphen. That is because the suffix "like" is glued to the word it turns into an adjective, according to Times (and Associated Press) style; as, "the phoenixlike Mr. Deng." The only exception permitted is for words ending in double-l, as in "bell-like," because three "l's" together look funny.

I think the rule should be modified. In a lifelike, businesslike way, the hyphen can be dropped when "like" is attached to ordinary nouns, but when it comes to proper nouns, I stand — bulldoglike and Horatio-like — at the bridge. Why? Because "Dracula-like" just doesn't look right. "Dracula-like" looks right. In the correct use of hyphens, looks count.

Hyphens should be used mainly when not using them causes confusion. As Fowler wrote in his "Modern English Usage," "A little used car is not necessarily the same as a little-used car." Hyphenated Maxwell Lehman said: "An old-world city is not the same as an old world city. A full-grown man refers to one who has reached adulthood, but a full grown man might be one who, already adult, has had enough to eat." Similarly, a small-business man could be a huge fellow who runs a mom-and-pop enterprise, but a small businessman is always a runt.

Hyphens should not be used when avoidance of them does not cause confusion — for example, "newly elected officials," "freshly painted faces," "the then secretary of state," "fellow Democrats," "the Watergate coverup."

Ah, now we've come to the puzzle: When does a compound word lose its hyphen? "To cover up," or conceal evidence, was made a noun in the '20s. Raymond Chandler used "cover-up" in Black Mask magazine in 1935 — and the compound word was immortalized in the mid-'70s. Just this year, I decided to drop the hyphen, on the theory that once a compound word has been impregnated with a life of its

own, it no longer deserves the hyphen that marks nonce words and tryout words.

If you think a word has made it — then it is solidly forever. If you think a word is compounded only for the time being, hyphenate: "Life-style" has begun to fade, embarrassing those who prematurely embraced "life style" (Time-style for "life-style" uses a hyphen).

What of "hyphenated Americans"? Mexican-Americans, Polish-Americans, etc., keep their hyphens because the first part of the compound is a kind of prefix, denoting origin; however, "French Canadian" is not hyphenated because the first word is an adjective denoting not origin but membership in a discrete society — French Canada. Same with "Latin American."

Clear? No? When in doubt, leave it out, unless it looks funny. Go with Winston Churchill: "One must regard the hyphen as a blemish to be avoided wherever possible."

Coming On

"I'm getting an image of coming on tough," candidate John Connally was said to have told a group of Republican governors, "I'm not going on tough. I'm only coming on candid."

This marks an important evolution in the locution "to come on." The phrase originated in the 1940s, as "to come on like 'Gangbusters,'" which was a radio

program that crashed through the airways accompanied by a howling siren and the rat-a-tat of machine-gun fire. Slightly toned down to "come on strong," a title of a play by Garson Kanin, the phrase was used through the '70s as a mild derogation of someone whose self-confidence or stridency was excessive.

Now, however, the phrase has been clipped to "come on" and means "to make an entrance" (to come onstage, to enter the scene) — in any way that the following modifier describes. It is possible to come on soft, to come on uptight, to come on flaky, to come on sincere. Instead of saying "he has the smarts," we now say "he comes on smart."

Note that the correct usage of this idiom forbids the adverbial form: the verb is not being modified. Just as one never came on strongly, one does not come on weakly, or smartly, or flakily. This is because "in a manner" is understood, and an adjective describes that manner. He comes on (in a strong manner), use the adverbial form, and do not feel bad or act guiltily about it.

Why did Gov. Connally object to the characterization of "coming on tough"? There was a nuance observable: He could not object to "coming on strong," because "strong" is a leadership quality; on the other hand, "tough" — except in "tough-minded" — has the connotation of mock-strong, or bellicose, and can be sharply denied. ("Tough-minded" will soon lose its hyphen because I am tenderhearted.)

That's why he picked "coming on candid," certainly a proper coming-on for a candidate, the word rooted in the virgin-white toga worn by those who sought office in ancient Rome.

Curious, though, that Gov. Connally should pick a show-business phrase to describe his entry. Though show-biz lingo plays a role in political discourse, and Big Jaw has a need to upstage the rest of the cast of characters, will the ex-actor be playing opposite find him a tough act to follow?

We'll see; some voters are coming on skeptical.

Yule

Why do carolers grimly insist that "tis the season to be jolly"? Because it is, yuletide, when the yule log is burned. To the cheery "Merry Christmas," aging hipsters reply, "Have one cool yule."

Whence "yule"? From the Old English "geþol," a name for a month slopping into January, corresponding to the Old Norse "jól," a heathen feast taking place about the winter solstice — and "jól" is the source of "jolly," which "tis the season to be."

I would send "season's greetings," except that I think it should be "seasonal greetings."

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Personalities Overtake Policies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Nothing fascinates this city more than the struggle between personality and policy. It is the oldest game in town. It was going on between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hamilton in Philadelphia over "The Federalist" papers even before this mud flat on the Potomac was chosen as the compromise capital of the new republic.

But lately, this emphasis on man rather than on problems and policies has been creating a new cult of personality, maybe because it is so much easier and so much more interesting for reporters to write about the individuals than about the issues.

Personalities now dominate the news. We see Ayatollah Khomeini sitting on his carpet and denouncing the infidels, but we hear little from him about the revolution of Islam against what it regards as the

moral collapse of the material West. We see the cunning and violent demonstrations of the Iranian mobs, calculated to appear in prime time on U.S. television, but we hear nothing of their philosophy — only their demands on the shah and their threats against the hostages.

For months now, public attention in the United States has been riveted abroad on the personalities of the ayatollah, on Menachem Begin in Israel, on Anwar Sadat in Egypt, and on Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, as if they were immortal.

At home, we have been similarly concentrating on personalities: hearing about Jimmy Carter vs. Ted Kennedy; Ronald Reagan vs. John Connally and George Bush and Howard Baker, without really having the slightest idea of what any of them would do if they won the presidency and had to deal with the daunting problems of the first half of the '80s.

Washington is talking about who is going up and down in the popularity polls; who has the best organization for the forthcoming test of strength in Iowa; who will be the best debater in the confrontation in Des Moines next month; and what role Mr. Carter's wife and Mr. Kennedy's wife will play in that first television confrontation against Gov. Brown of California, who has had the bad judgment to have no wife at all.

These personal questions are constantly diverting Washington from the increasingly troublesome economic, military and social problems on the agenda for the 1980s.

To take even a silly example, the talk of Washington these last few days has been a series of articles in The Washington Post by Sally Quinn, a modestly beautiful and highly talented and sometimes even recklessly provocative reporter.

She has analyzed the relationship between Zbigniew Brzezinski, the chairman of the National Security Council, and Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state. This is almost the oldest story in town, but she has also tried to psychoanalyze Mr. Brzezinski's ambitions, his motives, and even his sexual urgings, which is rather original, because Mr. Brzezinski may be the most faithful, old-fashioned, square, family man in town.

But it is literally true that the key figures in the White House have been so preoccupied with this personal journalistic story that they spent most of one whole working day trying to insist that The Post run a correction on one part of the Quinn story.

Should they sue for libel? If so, who should represent Mr. Brzezinski?

skid? What would Jimmy Carter, running for re-election on a platform of moral rectitude against Teddy Kennedy, think of all these charges?

So Bizarre

The whole thing is so bizarre journalistically at this particular moment in the crisis of the White House, and it is so odd that the White House should be so worried about the incident, that one wonders what is going on.

Apparently the trouble is that people are supposed to be more interested in Mr. Brzezinski's odd sense of humor or lack thereof than they are about his views on foreign policy.

Of course Mr. Brzezinski differs with Mr. Vance about how to deal with the Russians — and probably a good thing, too. He is a thoughtful historian, an immigrant Polish with limited faith in the benevolence of the Soviet Union, and a determination to find some concept and plan for the defense of the republic in the last two decades of the century.

Cyrus Vance is no less interested in an orderly plan for the future, but he is a lawyer, cautiously determined to settle one problem at a time, even if it does not fit into Mr. Brzezinski's global plan. Yet the relationships between the chairman of the National Security Council, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense are probably better now than at any other time that this reporter can remember since the end of the last war.

On policy, they may be wrong, but their personal struggle and certainly their personal lives are really not a major concern of public policy.

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U.S. Says A Defeat In Cambodia Major Vietnamese Drive Expected in Cambodia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP) — Vietnamese military forces have this weekend as the target date for launching a major offensive against insurgent forces near the border in western Cambodia, according to intelligence reports reaching Washington.

Such an operation could spill over into Thailand, a U.S. ally, embroiling the United States in another international confrontation while crisis with Iran continues.

State Department officials said yesterday that there is no evidence that Vietnamese forces intend to attack Thailand in their expected drive, nor is there evidence that the Spaniards plan to launch incursions into that country. However, the officials did not rule out Vietnamese operations across the border in pursuit of the insurgents, or a stampede of Cambodians in border areas into Thailand to escape the fighting.

Rep. Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that "raids" or "an incursion" by Vietnamese forces into Thailand "would be of the gravest consequences for peace and stability in Asia." In light of information given him yesterday, Mr. Wolff said on U.S. policy-makers to exert maximum influence through the United Nations and other world powers to head off a Vietnamese attack.

Thailand is allied to the United States by the 1954 Manila Treaty and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). A U.S. military commitment to support Thailand against Communist aggression was made more specific in a 1962 joint statement.

President Carter, in a Dec. 12 speech, declared that the United States will meet its responsibilities to Thailand and other Asian nations. Administration officials said then that the United States will "make every effort to prevent any offensive spills over to Thailand."

The expected Vietnamese sweep

in the Thai border area would be the next step in Vietnam's takeover of Cambodia, which began with an invasion last Christmas. Almost 200,000 Vietnamese troops have poured into Cambodia, but they continue to be harassed by Cambodian guerrillas led by Pol Pot.

The Soviet Union is supplying military and economic support to Vietnam, while China is aiding Pol Pot's forces. This proxy war of the rival Communist powers threatened to take on worldwide dimensions in February when Chinese forces briefly invaded the northern part of Vietnam to "teach a lesson" to their neighbor.

At that time, the Soviet Union took no military action against China. The United States called on China and Vietnam to stop fighting, but said it would not become involved in a battle between Asian Communist states.

With the shift of military action to the western part of Cambodia, the danger has grown that the battle may involve Thailand. The presence of 600,000 Cambodians in makeshift refugee camps straddling the Thai border complicates the problem of the United States.

U.S. intelligence reports suggest that 30,000 to 40,000 Vietnamese troops have been preparing for "dry season" sweeps against 20,000 to 30,000 Pol Pot fighters in western Cambodia. Both sides are well armed.

Among the immediate U.S. concerns in case of a military flare-up are the political stability and territorial integrity of Thailand, the possibility of a renewed Chinese attack on Vietnam to relieve the pressure on Pol Pot, and the threat of Soviet counteraction.

The credibility of U.S. assurances to non-communist Southeast Asia, Japan and South Korea also would be at stake if Thailand is threatened. But U.S. fleet movements to "show the flag" currently are inhibited by the assignment of many ships to the Gulf area in the continuing conflict with Iran over the American hostages there.

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The expected Vietnamese sweep

France Criticized for Plan to Move Refugee Children

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Dec. 21 — More than 100 international relief workers staged an emotional 74-hour confrontation today with French officials who plan to take 42 Cambodian children from a refugee camp in Thailand to France.

Children are not suitable Christmas presents for the French people, the relief workers shouted as French Embassy officials arrived with a bus to take the "unaccompanied minors" from the Sa Kaeo camp, 100 miles east of Bangkok.

The children are to be flown to France on Sunday or Monday after they are examined in hospitals in Bangkok.

A French Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said today that 132 Cambodian orphans from the Sa Kaeo and Mai Rood refugee camps could be flown for settlement in France. He said that the children had been moved to a refugee center in Bangkok.

The Sa Kaeo relief workers, most of them doctors and nurses with the International Red Cross and the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, said that they objected to the French action because sufficient efforts had been made to find out if the children were actually orphans or had simply become separated from their families.

The aid workers first surrounded the French officials, arguing and shouting. They then demonstrated the camp gate but dispersed when Thai military police were called to the scene.

The French Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said that France has given assurances to concerned authorities that should parents present themselves in the future, they would be reunited with their children.

The spokesman said that strict instructions had been given to delay the departure of children whose family situation is not sufficiently documented.

Originally, 62 children, aged three months to 12 years, were selected at Sa Kaeo for the trip to France. Between the screening and selection process and the arrival of French officials, 20 of the youngsters were claimed by parents or relatives inside the huge camp.

Several mothers told relief workers that they had deposited their babies at the center for unaccompanied children because the food and living conditions were better than in the huts where most of the refugees are housed.

The relief workers said in a statement, "We wish to establish the fact that we are not collectively opposed to resettlement of legitimate orphans in third countries. However, we feel for humane, psychological and practical reasons the process of identification, selection, preparation of both children and recipient families and eventual resettlement should be done in a responsible manner."

The statement was released one day after Vietnam claimed that several Cambodian refugee children in Thai camps had been taken away without consent from their parents.

Premier Asks Quebecois To Back Separatist Talks

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, Dec. 21 (LAT) — Premier René Lévesque of Quebec announced yesterday the exact wording of the separatist referendum he plans to submit to the voters of his province next spring.

The text was clearly designed to assure Quebecois that they can approve the referendum without committing themselves and their province irrevocably to independence from Canada.

As read by Mr. Lévesque to the legislature in Quebec, the referendum will have a short question and longer preamble. The text, if approved, would give the Quebec government the right to negotiate what it calls "sovereignty-association" with the government of Canada.

But, significantly, the text promises that any political change coming from such negotiations would have to be approved by the voters in another referendum.

Claude Ryan of the Liberal Party, opposition leader in the Quebec National Assembly, called the wording unacceptable. Mr. Ryan, who said that the text should reflect what he called the real separatist objectives of the government, said that an honest referendum would ask simply, "Are you or not in favor of independence?"

The text evidently represents the most that Mr. Lévesque and his Parti Quebecois believe they can ask of the people of Quebec in view of the present political situation. The Parti Quebecois recently suf-

fered four defeats by the Liberal Party in parliamentary elections.

In addition, the party probably will have a difficult time whipping up separatist sentiment during the present federal election campaign. Former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a powerful opponent of separatism, will be leading the Liberal Party during the campaign for national elections on Feb. 18.

The preamble to the referendum states that the government of Quebec intends "to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of peoples. This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its laws, impose its taxes, and establish relations abroad, in other words, sovereignty, and, at the same time, to maintain with Canada an economic association, including a common currency."

"Any change in political status resulting from these negotiations," the preamble goes on, "will be submitted to the people through a referendum."

After this preamble, the question is set down: "Do you agree to give the government of Quebec a mandate to negotiate the proposed agreement between Quebec and Canada?"

Mr. Lévesque did not set a date for the referendum, but he had promised earlier that it would be held next spring.



CLEANUP DRIVE — Dusty the Kangaroo, the mascot of a Clean Up Britain in the Eighties campaign backed by the Keep Britain Tidy Group, gets off to an early start outside London television studio. Dusty will appear in ads, games and on toys as a reminder of cleanup drive.

Over Printing of His Tax Return

Giscard Denies Role in Charging Newsmen

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP) — Amid a rising tide of press and leftist protests, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing insisted today that he had nothing to do with the criminal charges leveled against a French weekly that published his tax returns.

The president's statement, in a letter to the Justice Ministry, was made public after several newspapers protested sharply about charges being brought against Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical and investigative journal.

The Socialist-run National Teachers Union charged that the judge acted "on the instructions of the government," and the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, France's largest trade union, said it was "a very grave blow to the freedom of the press."

The National Union of Journalists' Syndicates called the charges scandalous, while the reporters' union of the news agency Agence France-Press also lodged a protest.

Executives Accused

Roger Fressoz, director of Le Canard Enchaîné, and Claude Angeli, the editor, were charged yesterday with having received stolen government documents, charges which could get them five years in prison.

Writing to Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the publication of his tax return "leaves me indifferent."

He said he stuck to his promise, made upon taking office in 1974, never to take legal action against his press critics. He was writing, he said, to make sure that the case against the weekly was not turned into a fight between the president and the paper.

"I intend to keep myself entirely

out of this judicial action," he wrote.

The documents in question, which Le Canard Enchaîné published earlier this year, were the tax returns of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and of Marcel Dassault, an aircraft magnate.

"The most scandalous act concerning the press since the German occupation," protested the newsletter of the Gaullist party, La Lettre de la Nation.

The Socialist daily Le Matin accused the government of "intervening through the judiciary to muzzle the bothersome Canard."

Peking Bishop Consecrated in Catholic Rite

PEKING, Dec. 21 (UPI) — A new bishop took over the Peking diocese of China's Catholic church today and said that he would promote friendship with foreign Christians "on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's independence."

Monsignor Michael Fu Tieshan, 48, was consecrated in a 2½-hour rite at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Peking's only Catholic church. The Chinese news agency said that about 700 persons attended the rite, which followed Roman Catholic ritual.

The Chinese church split from the Vatican in 1949. It is now known as the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association and has no papal legate.

After Monsignor Fu was elected bishop in July by a vote of clergy and laymen in Peking, the Vatican said that Pope John Paul II would not recognize the action. Spokesmen for the Chinese church have said that a reconciliation will be held up as long as the Vatican continues to recognize the government of Taiwan.

Report Says Taxpayers Footing Bill

U.S. Workers' Illnesses Costly

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT) — Inadequacies in employer-funded workers' compensation programs are causing workers disabled by job-related diseases to turn for help instead to Social Security and welfare, according to a report drafted by the Labor Department.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, concludes that because the Social Security Disability Insurance and welfare systems — rather than employers — are absorbing much of the costs created by occupational illness, U.S. taxpayers, in effect, "are subsidizing those industries responsible for industrial health hazards."

The report also concludes that because workers' compensation payments are not reflecting the actual lost income and medical costs of employees suffering from job-related diseases, employers' costs for those programs remain relatively low and thus do not provide an adequate incentive to reduce health hazards in the work place.

Nearly two million workers a year are seriously or partially disabled by occupation-related diseases, such as lung ailments caused by asbestos, according to the report. Gross earnings lost by these workers came to more than \$11 billion last year, it added.

Only 3 percent of workers who are severely disabled by occupational illness ever receive workers' compensation benefits, the report said. In part that is because of the difficulty workers have in proving that illnesses result from working condi-

tions. Most occupational diseases have a long latency period.

In contrast, 44 percent of workers severely disabled by occupational diseases receive Social Security benefits and 22 percent welfare benefits, the report noted.

It said, however, that many workers thus disabled cannot meet the eligibility requirements for Social Security and welfare programs and must absorb their income loss.

The Labor study noted that while workers' compensation is supposed to replace at least two-thirds of employees' lost income, even when compensation is given to a worker suffering from an occupational disease it falls far short of that level.

One explanation offered by the study is that litigation often results in a smaller settlement in occupational disease cases. Some workers' compensation programs, it noted, also were originally designed to deal with injuries, not disease. A substantially higher proportion of workers who are injured on the job,

as opposed to becoming sick, receive workers' compensation and the payments tend to be much higher.

Arnold Packer, assistant secretary of labor for policy, evaluation and research, whose office prepared the report, cautioned that the draft was likely to be revised before it was published officially.

Several other Labor officials said, however, that the basic conclusions of the draft were certain to be retained when the report is sent to Congress.

Spokesmen for business and insurance associations who have been given copies of the draft said that they question some of the facts and conclusions it contains, but added they agree that there are problems involving compensation of workers with job-related disease.

Lawyer Judged In W. Germany

STUTTGART, Dec. 21 (Reuters) — Leftist lawyer Siegfried Haag has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for his involvement in a 1975 guerrilla attack on West Germany's embassy in Stockholm in which four persons died.

The court found Haag guilty Wednesday of aiding and abetting murder, hostage-taking, attempting to coerce the Bonn government and supporting a criminal organization.

Haag, a former lawyer of urban guerrilla leader Andreas Baader, is already serving a 14-year sentence for being a leader of a criminal group. His new sentence will run consecutively. He was accused of having masterminded the embassy raid, aimed at forcing the release of members of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang held in West Germany.

China Sets Stalin Books

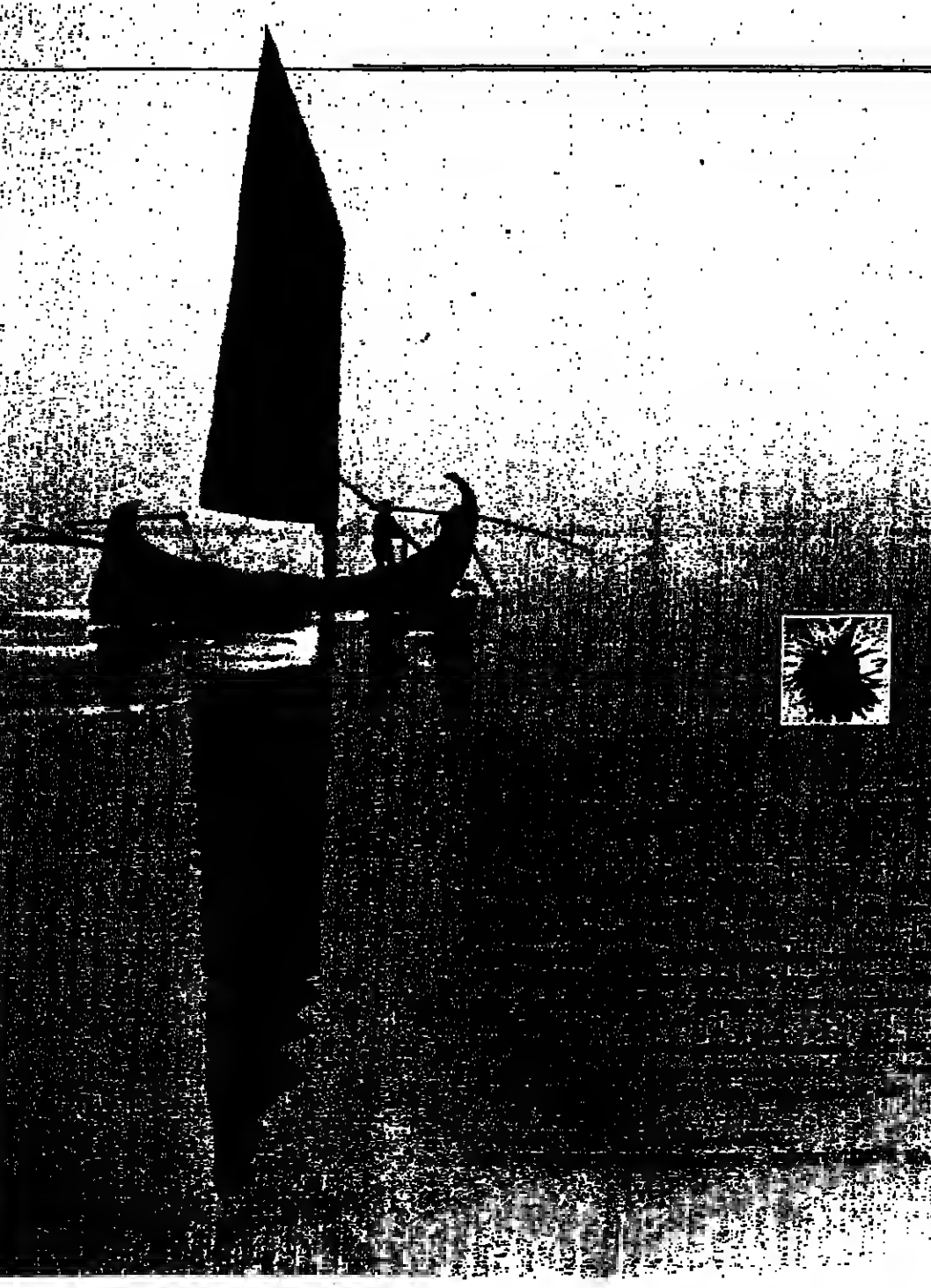
TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP) — A two-volume Chinese edition of selected works of Stalin has been prepared to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Soviet leader's birth. The Chinese news agency reported today.

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Unending Sahara War: Hassan Feels Squeeze

Robert Kaylor is the first reporter in recent months to view the Western Sahara war from both sides, having visited Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas and U.S.-supplied Moroccan troops. His report:

By Robert Kaylor

MAHES, Western Sahara (UPI)—The unburied remains of Moroccan soldiers who died here and the jackals that pick over their bones are all that is left at this "liberated" but destroyed outpost, grim testimony of a war that cannot be won.

Polisario guerrillas who attacked from sanctuaries in neighboring Algeria roam this sector of the Sahara with impunity, proudly pointing to Mahes as a victory over King Hassan II. But because of the threat of Moroccan air strikes they are unable to establish any permanent presence as a step toward their goal of an independent state.

Four hundred miles away at the other end of the Western Sahara, Moroccan troops aboard U.S. armored vehicles search the desert for Polisario soldiers and supply caches. It is an escalation of a war that until now has been largely defensive, aimed at protecting a handful of fortified towns.

But in several weeks of looking, the troops have found nothing — leading to frustration akin to that heard a decade ago from the U.S. military in Vietnam. "We cannot fight an enemy we cannot find," said a Moroccan officer with an armored column. "If only they would show themselves, we could defeat them."

The war started following King Hassan's 1975 "Green March" of 350,000 civilians, armed only with copies of the Koran, into what was then the Spanish Sahara, and which had once been ruled by Morocco. Spain was forced to withdraw its colonial administration from the area, sparsely populated by about 75,000 Bedouin tribesmen.

Algeria, nursing memories of a 1963 border war and suspicious of Moroccan "expansionism," gave arms and support to the Polisario. Libya also supports the insurgents.

The king, 50, has widespread national support for a "unified" Morocco that includes the Sahara. But with assassination attempts in 1971 and 1972 — his private jetliner was nearly shot down in the second incident — his hold on the throne has not been unshakable.

No End in Sight

The war costs between \$1 million and \$2 million a day, with no end in sight. The king finds himself in a tightening dilemma.

On the one hand is growing international support for the Polisario, recognized by 35 countries, that led to a lopsided UN vote in the guerrillas' favor. On the other are demands from opposition politicians and the king's own military, many of whom favor expanding the war into Algerian territory.

The United States, anxious to see King Hassan survive as a moderate Arab ruler who has helped on Middle East issues, has been drawn in. Concerned that a hard-line regime might follow if the king were toppled, and conscious of Morocco's strategic position at entrance to the Mediterranean, it has agreed to continue limited arms sales to bolster the monarch's domestic position.

Military experts believe that there are about

10,000 Polisario guerrillas, perhaps half of them in front-line fighting units. Morocco has about 70,000 troops — more than half its army — committed to the war. They are both in the Sahara and in southern Morocco, where the Polisario have made frequent attacks.

They are both in the Sahara and in southern Morocco, where the Polisario have made frequent attacks.

What happened earlier this fall at Mahes — where in Spanish days several thousand Saharans clustered in tents with their camels and goats around half a dozen adobe buildings and a small military camp — must be pieced together from both sides' heavily propagandized accounts. Two months after the battle, Moroccan spokesmen still do not concede the post has been lost.

Using their standard tactics, the Polisario apparently swept out of the desert at first light in the three-pronged attack used by Bedouins to raid enemy tribes. Such raids used to be made on camels; the Polisario use Land Rovers.

After a day of fighting in which the Polisario killed between 50 and 150 Moroccans, ammunition on both sides ran low. Moroccan commanders decided to abandon the devastated post and ordered the remaining defenders to retreat 50 miles across the desert to a base inside southern Morocco.

No civilian population remained here when the Polisario attacked, and there is none today. In 100 miles of driving to and from Mahes, the only other persons encountered were six Polisario soldiers in a U.S. Army truck captured from Morocco.

Polisario members also admit that the "liberated zone" throughout the Sahara is an uninhabited o-o-man's land because of the fear of Moroccan attacks against any settlement. Operations are carried out from remote border areas of Algeria and Mauritania.

The parched and flyspecked seacoast town of Dakhla was taken over by Morocco last August after Mauritania authorities made peace with the Polisario and withdrew. South and north of the town, patrols of about 50 armored vehicles, trucks and Land Rovers move eastward into the Aguerguer Mountains to seal off passes and then push on up to 150 miles into the interior.

A Moroccan officer says the 7,000-man operation, led by Col. Ahmed Dlimi, King Hassan's top security and intelligence adviser, aims "to create a climate of insecurity throughout the Sahara so [the Polisario] cannot move either by day or night."

Officers freely admit the lack of contact with the enemy. But they indicate the real purpose of the much-publicized drive is to reverse a situation in which Moroccan troops have remained bottled up in garrisons waiting to be attacked and to show that the army can move freely when and where it chooses.

The armored columns were formed by stripping Moroccan units along the Algerian border of men and equipment. If the Polisario are to be kept on the defensive, these Moroccan units will have to be replaced when they go back home. Plans are under way for a second task force that will further strain reserves.

The operation has boosted the flagging morale of isolated garrisons, but Moroccan officers make clear that they favor attacking Polisario bases in Algeria rather than negotiation.



A Polisario guerrilla surveys a burned-out vehicle abandoned by Moroccan troops at Mahes in Western Sahara. No civilian population remains after battle this

"The king will not do anything that we and the people do not want," says an officer, voicing a widespread belief of his comrades.

And in an indication of strains on the monarchy that could come from negotiations, he adds that loyalty and support for the government are unquestioned "as long as a political solution does not endanger the national unity" — meaning a Moroccan Sahara.

The note is also struck by an opposition political leader, who backs King Hassan's annexation of the Sahara but chides him for not striking against Polisario bases at the risk of full scale war with Algeria. "Such a war would be miserable, murderous, for the two peoples," acknowledges Socialist Party President Abderrahim Bouabid. "But it is certain that if there is war, Moroccans will understand."

The United States halted sales of arms in 1977 because of the war. King Hassan got President Carter to reverse the ban two months ago after a campaign that included hiring a Washington lobbyist for \$800,000 and sending a Moroccan millionaire with links to U.S. companies to appeal to National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

'Psychological Strength'

U.S. sources say agreement to continue arms shipments — the first is expected to include up to a dozen OV-10 surveillance planes and a similar number of OH-6 helicopters armed with anti-tank missiles — is aimed at putting the king "in some sort of psychological position of strength to start negotiating."

In recent public statements, the king has backtracked on earlier threats to carry the war into Algeria — apparently in response to U.S. appeals to take a more conciliatory tone.

But analysts admit that no one really knows what the king wants to do. They say that the feeling in the Sahara is that Morocco is so strong it would be tough for him to give up anything.

Diplomatic observers also say that the king's refusal to attend international meetings on the

Sahara (he skipped a summit of African presidents in early December) has cost him ground.

"It is going to be increasingly difficult for people to believe he really wants a political settlement," said one diplomat. "All the diplomatic cards appear to be in Algeria's hand at this point."

Algeria's new government under President Benjedid Chadli is not as hard-line as the regime of Houari Boumedienna that gave the Polisario their start in the war. But political analysts believe it would be difficult for Algeria to accept anything less than some sort of independent Polisario state.

"I can see a scenario where Hassan would have to stage a face-saving attack into Algeria and have a limited war where he would get blooded," said one experienced observer in Morocco. "That is one way he could get to a conference table prepared to make concessions."

Before dawn near the Algerian desert town of Tindouf, 30 miles from the unmarked Saharan border, turbaned Polisario soldiers lean their Soviet Kalashnikov assault rifles against their Land Rovers and kneel for morning Moslem prayers before departing.

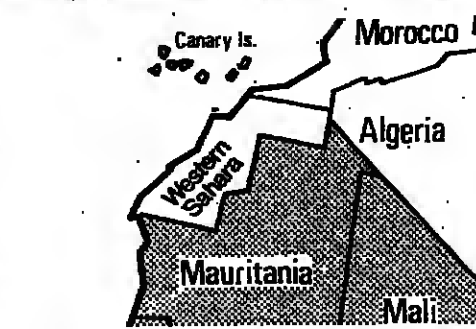
They drive across a barren landscape without roads or signposts, their only landmarks an occasional hillock or stunted bush. Without compass or maps, they arrive at their destination unerringly.

Like New York

"It's not difficult," says an educated young Polisario. "No different than the way you'd find your way around in New York." He speaks in French rather than the Saharan Arabic dialect or Spanish learned from the colonialists, indicating the war's tangle of politics.

His language marks him as one of a number of young Polisario members who grew up as Moroccan citizens, going to school there before leaving to join the independence movement.

Because nomadic Saharans drift across borders, there are disputes about which are real Saharans. Many have lived years inside Algeria.



Some top-ranking Polisario officials formerly held posts in the Mauritanian government.

The Polisario claims a "population" of upward of 750,000. Morocco insists on the Spanish figure of 75,000 and says about 50,000 remain willingly in the Sahara at government-held towns. A knowledgeable Algerian official suggests that the Saharans are "a nation of about 100,000 men."

The Polisario make sure visitors receive no clues as to totals of refugees in their Algerian camps. But it is obvious they are well organized and are preparing for a long war.

Starting at the age of 6, children are separated from their parents and sent to a central elementary school for 1,500 students near Tindouf. Basic education is heavily laced with political doctrine, and children decorate their notebooks with drawings of Polisario flags and weapons. At 13, boys and girls are moved to a newly opened paramilitary school with heavy emphasis on military training.

Romania's Independence Could Skid on Soviet Oil

By Adrian Popovici

BUCHAREST (IHT)—Romania and the Soviet Union have just signed two undisclosed agreements that may signal the beginning of the end for President Nicolae Ceausescu's vaunted independence from Moscow, diplomatic sources here say.

The first agreement is for delivery to Romania of 1.5 million tons of Soviet crude oil a year. Although this is only one-tenth of Romania's own annual oil production, the pact marks the first time that Bucharest openly has asked for petroleum from the Soviet Union. Up to now, it has been the only Eastern European country to proclaim its independence from Russia in the energy field.

The second accord provides for an annual delivery of 800 million cubic meters of natural gas to Romania, which itself produces 27 billion cubic meters of gas per year. Bucharest has embarked on a vast program of industrialization and can no longer satisfy its needs.

In the next five years, for example, Romania has projected an increase of 8 to 9 percent in industrial production, 7 percent in its gross national product and 4.5 percent in real individual income.

World Crisis

These goals, which may appear extraordinary for the Western world, had to be kept down, according to Mr. Ceausescu, because of the negative effects of the international crisis on the Romanian economy.

Last year, industrial production in Romania rose by 9 percent instead of the projected 10.6 percent, productivity went up by 7 percent, and not by 9 percent, as expected, foreign trade increased by 10.1 percent against a forecast of 19.1 percent and agricultural output showed a shortfall of 4.3 million tons of grain from the goal set by Mr. Ceausescu.

Until the beginning of the year, Romania imported a third of its petroleum needs from Iran. However, since the overthrow of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, a close friend of Mr. Ceausescu, new regime in Tehran of its sympathy for the Islamic revolution, Iran cut off oil to Romania.

Romania must, nevertheless, import as much crude oil as it produces, or about 15 to 16 million tons a year, to meet its internal requirements and to fulfill its international obligations. This year, Romania has contracted to export 11 million tons of refined petroleum products.

Shut off from its Iranian source, Romania immediately turned toward the Soviet Union. But it used an indirect road on which it embarked during the summer.

Tourist Currency

At the height of the tourist season, Bucharest decreed that all foreign tourists driving through the country would have to pay for their fuel in hard currency. This included tourists from Eastern European "sister Socialist" states, whose citizens are not allowed to possess hard currency. Thousands of Eastern Europeans were stuck in Romania, where Red Cross tent camps had to be set up to shelter them.

Bucharest's demand for hard cash is a further indication of one of the major problems confronting the Comecon, the Eastern European common market, that is, the nonconvertibility of the bloc's currencies.

Romania, which itself is poor in convertible currencies, agreed after hurried negotiations with its sister states to allow its partners to make up for the gas used by its citizens through

At Dakhla in Moroccan-held Sahara, the Bedouin faces of its 5,500 people are indistinguishable from those at Tindouf. The tribe and flowing Dakhla robes are the same. The political views of the residents are anyone's guess. But Moroccan authorities have found no reason for a nighttime curfew in Dakhla or other towns where civilians still live.

Moroccan officials claim that this is evidence that the Polisario is not a real Saharan organization and would disappear without Algerian involvement. They also contend that an independent Sahara, lacking population and with no resources aside from phosphate deposits in the north, would be a client state of Algeria.

Moroccan troops on Dakhla's streets are the same Soviet-design rifles as the Polisario bought from Romania with the 40 percent of the country's annual budget that goes for military expenses.

Morale has improved since Morocco's recent successes against major Polisario attacks on population centers, although the Polisario recently scored a propaganda victory by shooting down their first plane in a year, a French Mirage.

"It's all right here," says a 23-year-old with the armored columns, on his second tour of the Sahara. "I joined the army to fight." But an officer, also on his second tour, the more resigned attitude of the Polisario. He admits two-year tours far from home, casualty rates that run perhaps 100 to 150 each month, can be unattractive despite pay. "The Sahara never changes," he says. "We get our orders, and we keep coming back."

either deliveries of fuel, of products of an alien value or payment in dollars. It is that this trade be carried out on a state-to-state basis.

In that way, Bucharest has been able to Soviet oil for several months through the assistance of the other Socialist states.

And Soviet oil is a bargain compared to what can be obtained on international markets. In 1978, Moscow calculates the price of its oil on the basis of its average price of the preceding years. Taking into account the increase in the price of oil on the international market this year, Soviet oil currently costs one-half of what is now being asked in the oil on the North Sea.

One Subject

Romania's decision to seek petroleum from Russia probably was made in June, 1979, at a meeting in Moscow, when one subject was on the agenda: energy, according to the diplomatic sources, and Bucharest are presently negotiating contracts of a similar nature.

The Soviet Union, which long has Romania's leading trade partner, thus forced its economic hold on the Balkans and, at the same time, assured a victory of Mr. Ceausescu's outlook on the world.

The Romanian leader, up to now, has prided of his independent foreign policy, able to go it alone in the world and to obtain approval from the West, as indicated by former President Richard Nixon's visit to Bucharest in 1969, while imposing a strict ideological rigidity to keep the approach to Moscow.

Romania is still the only Eastern European country to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel and is believed to have played a role in arranging Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem. And it remains one of the few Soviet bloc nations to believe peace can follow the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Visit to China

Further, while Moscow and Peking were playing all their art at insulting each other, Ceausescu decided that it was the time to visit China and strengthen the "fraternal bonds of friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples." On his return, he learned some of the lessons learned from the Chinese Revolution and ordered an unprecedented purge of intellectuals and a campaign of "re-education" for the nation's youth. Premier Guofeng later showed his appreciation that by visiting Romania last year.

Mr. Ceausescu decidedly had ideas of his when he tried to move in on Moscow's Latin America and Africa and by recognizing the pro-Vietnamese regime in Cambodia. He has also had an attitude of sympathy toward the nonaligned nations because of friendship with Yugoslav President Tito, made his stock drop sharply in Moscow.

The Romanian leader, up to now, has missed an opportunity to assert power politics and to stand up as the spokesman of a self-determination for every country, or not.

The Romanian mouse may well stop now because of that Russian tiger in its tail.

Adrian Popovici is a French journalist and staff of the economic daily *Les Echos*.

The Tehran Hostages: Emotions in Captivity

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP)—Several years ago, a career foreign service officer was kept hostage for four months by South American terrorists and then released unharmed. At least, he came out of captivity physically unharmed and returned to the United States for a few months of well-earned rest.

But his friends quickly noticed he was not the same. He was angry much of the time, irritable when he was not angry and tense and anxious when he was not irritable. He told his friends he was suffering irregular heartbeats and that he thought he might be getting his first ulcer.

He said he could not sleep and was undergoing bouts of melancholy that he found harder and harder to overcome. He fell into a depression he could not shake. He said he was depressed because he felt his months in captivity had ruined his career at the State Department. He told his friends he thought they were shunning him, as if by having been a hostage he had picked up an insidious disease.

Oddly enough, he was not imagining things. He was right. His friends were shunning him, the way friends shun a victim of rape.

"It's like where friends and family don't want to associate with him because if they stay with the hostage they'll become a hostage," said Dr. Steven Pincus, a psychologist formerly at the State Department and an authority on hostage psychology. "It's magical thinking but it happens... It's like if lightning strikes once, it will strike again."

Deep Scars Possible

The story is told to make a point: If the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran is secured, whenever and however that might be, their ordeal may not be over. Their time in captivity already may have left such deep scars that their lives will undergo lengthy changes, triggered by what they have gone through and even by what others perceive that they have gone through.

It is possible, however, that none of the 50 hostages in Iran will suffer post-captivity trauma. All hostages are different, their captors differ and hostage situations differ. But enough is already known about the rigors of their captivity to suggest that the Americans in Iran will not have an easy time when it is over.

There is an element in the Iranian incident that could make things worse for the hostages. A popular image of the incident is that it was spontaneous, ignited by Iranian students whose demands for vengeance against the deposed shah got out of hand. Not true, say psychiatrists who have studied the hostage business. They believe the taking of the hostages was a well-planned action. They believe the treatment the hostages are getting is part of a plan to depersonalize them so that they can be used for Iranian political goals.

"None of this is accidental. It's much too deliberate," said Dr. John Clark of Harvard



University, who has studied cult, hostage and prisoner-of-war psychology and who believes they are remarkably similar. "It looks to me as if the hostages are being pressured into a fixed state of mind to suit the purposes of their captors."

State Department psychiatrists who have debriefed the black and women hostages Iran released two weeks ago paint this picture of how the hostages are being treated:

The hostages, seated in armchairs, are kept apart in separate rooms on separate floors. At least one was in solitary confinement for 10 days; others were kept for days in small cubicles.

They must ask to use the bathrooms and their only conversation is with their Iranian captors, who often wear masks to conceal their identities and expressions. They are kept in the dark much of the time. Their sleep is controlled and kept short. Their hands are tied at all times — even when they sleep — except when they are allowed to smoke.

"They're being badly mistreated," said one State Department psychiatrist. "It's not torture, but it's kind of hard to sleep with your hands tied."

Clark points out that by isolating the hostages, by keeping them in the dark and making their sleep uncomfortable, the Iranians are following a practice perfected on prisoners of war by North Vietnam. He said that isolation and sleep control are so effective as manipulative tools that cults use the technique on their novice members to bring them quickly into line.

"We know now that these processes don't lead to the kind of overwhelming terror that might protect the mind," Clark said. "They

lead to a narrowing of attention that leads to a trance state, where everything seems to be ambiguous. Ambiguity is at the bottom of all this. It becomes impossible for the central nervous system to handle it."

Psychiatrists say that the Iranians have already manipulated some hostages, who have been quoted as saying that their treatment is good and that the deposed shah should face trial in Iran. These statements suggest to psychiatrists a form of brainwashing that might mean the hostages have already suffered psychological harm.

3 Phases of Control

Psychiatrists say there are three phases to most situations in which people are kept captive or hostage. The Americans held in Iran have already passed through the first phase, which is a strong disbelief in what is happening to them combined with an overwhelming anxiety accompanied by fear of death.

"This fear of death doesn't come as the grim reaper. In fact, it often takes a very bizarre aspect," Pincus points out. "It comes with little obsessional thoughts like, 'Oh, my God, I forgot to turn off the stove.' It's a way of dispatching our anxieties but it's also telling us: 'Hey, we're in trouble.'"

Phase Two is regression that can take anywhere from minutes to hours to days. The hostage quickly reverts to the position of a child, suddenly realizing that he is totally dependent on his captors for food, support, exercise, recreation, light, noise and even camaraderie. This establishes an unusual alliance between captive and captor.

The captive loses his personality and identi-

fies with his captor, seeing in him a parent, sibling and even lover. This act of re-identification is called the Stockholm Syndrome, taking its name from an incident where a woman held hostage in a Stockholm bank vault had sex with her captor and eventually married him.

Puzzling Reactions

The Stockholm Syndrome may account for the statements by U.S. hostages that things are not all that bad inside the embassy, that their captors are in fact pretty nice people and that things could have been worse.

In previous incidents, said a State Department psychiatrist, "We've had hostages who've been beaten up and tortured, and they've come out and shaken hands with their captors. It's very puzzling."

By placing masks over their faces, the captors depersonalize their captives. The Iranians have also rotated guards, heightening the depersonalization. Isolating the hostages from each other increases their fear, tension and sense of abandonment, making them more and more dependent on their captors while at the same time losing pieces of their own personality.

Keeping the hostages in the dark deepens their anxiety. By shouting in unison and on cue, the crowds outside the embassy serve the same purpose. Psychiatrists say that as a result the hostages in Iran can expect to suffer visual and auditory hallucinations. When they do, they have entered Phase Three of the hostage process.

Toll Increases

The third phase is the worst because after hallucination comes psychosomatic pain and illness. Psychiatrists say that even after two weeks of being held hostage, people begin to suffer frequent headaches. Ulcers flare up, nausea and vomiting come on, blood pressure rises and the heart begins to palpitate. Prisoners of war have been known to drop dead during this phase in their captivity.

What concerns psychiatrists most is what might happen to the hostages in the weeks ahead, and in the weeks, months and years after their release. Hostages before these have survived months of captivity by toughening themselves mentally through their ordeal. Some have read poetry to themselves, others play word games with themselves or write long letters to their heads. It all depends on the hostage.

Dr. Robert Lifton of Yale University thinks that there is no way any of the hostages can come out of this unscathed. He believes that they will suffer pain over what they have gone through and guilt over what they could have done differently.

"They will be survivors of an ordeal," Lifton said, "and survivors have conflicts and suffer the psychological effects of what it was that they survived. They will have indelible images of what they've been through."

JANUARY 1980

Brussels

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12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock												12 Month Stock														
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(Continued on Page 10)

Long-Term Tight Oil Supplies Chief Factor

Even Without OPEC, Prices Would Be High

By Linda Grant

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (LAT) — Since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries joined the world six years ago with a quadrupling of crude-oil prices, many people in the United States have cherished the notion that the cartel could be broken, prices might drift back toward pre-1973 levels.

Oil analysts who specialize in national trends said yesterday such a simplistic fantasy is punctured by this week's meeting in Caracas where ministers of OPEC nations were unable to set an official price for their commodity.

Longer is OPEC artificially raising world oil prices, as it did in 1974, analysts said. While temporary periods of surplus will undoubtedly occur in the future, possibly as early as next year, the long-term outlook is for increasingly tight oil supplies. This prospect is expected to be sufficient to keep oil prices high for the foreseeable future without a cartel.

OPEC meetings get an incredible amount of publicity," said Richard Nehering, an oil analyst with the Rand Corp. "Because people think they set the price. To some degree that's the case, but OPEC's role is overstated. The factor really driving the market is the long-term depletion of cheap, conventional oil. We will continue to see high prices until energy is used more efficiently and we develop new sources of supply."

Oil analysts rejected suggestions that OPEC's inability to reach agreement indicated that the cartel might be breaking up. "That idea is kind of romantic," said Henry Jacoby, director of the Center for Economic Policy Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "but it's wrong. The cartel has not broken up in any sense. If the world returns to a temporary excess-supply situation, OPEC will get its act back together."

Economists explained that the traditional function of a cartel has been to cope with problems of excess supply to ensure that markets are kept tight enough to support prices above their real market value.

In the three decades immediately after World War II, the world enjoyed an excess of oil-producing capacity. As a result, industrial economies were built on cheap and abundant oil, more and more of it imported. But when the Arab embargo abruptly created the shortages of 1973-74, OPEC was able to push through stiff price increases. And even after supplies were restored, the cartel was able to keep prices up.

For the next four years, the cartel was satisfied to hold on to these gains. It imposed periodic price increases, but the increases were modest, below the overall rate of world inflation.

Last year's revolution in Iran once again abruptly shifted market forces by causing a sudden drop in world supplies.

"When we lost about 2 million barrels a day of production from Iran, that became an indication that the price of oil should be higher," an economist with one New York bank said. OPEC reacted to the changed conditions by announcing

three big price rises last December. Many analysts predicted that the third increase, OPEC froze its official prices for the rest of the year. But for the first time, individual OPEC members found that they could charge more for their oil than the cartel had agreed upon. Some began doing just that, while others, most notably Saudi Arabia, respected the OPEC ceiling.

Some analysts have contended, therefore, that it might now be in the U.S. interest to have the cartel continue, because for much of the 1980s, it could serve as a price moderator. Only if the cartel began generating massive reductions in output — as some of its more militant members desire — would its activities be damaging, these analysts contended.

In the short run, most analysts expect world demand for oil to weaken in the coming year, as industrialized nations struggle with economic recession, and as conservation efforts triggered by higher oil prices translate into lower consumption.

Thus analysts are now asking how the cartel will respond to this anticipated — although temporary — oversupply.

Said Mr. Jacoby: "What was decided in Caracas this week is not all that important. The important issue is what will happen to Saudi Arabian production and the production of other countries in the cartel in the next six to eight months."

Mr. Jacoby and others pointed out that if OPEC countries continued to produce oil at current levels, spot market prices should drop, the OPEC "hawks" would undoubtedly be forced to lower their prices closer to Saudi Arabia's more moderate \$24 a barrel, and reasonable order could be restored to markets.

U.S. Ex-Im Bank Declares Default

Iran Loses Bid for Funds From Citibank

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 21 — A French summary of a Paris court decision today refused to order an American-owned French bank to reimburse immediately \$50 million deposited by the Central Bank of Iran in 1976. Citibank had agreed to reimburse the money in advance with President Carter's promise of freezing Iranian assets.

In a separate action, the Paris commercial court confirmed its earlier verdict allowing Eurodif, a French-based uranium group, to sue an estimated \$2.2 billion in Iranian investments at its plant, Ayah. Ruhollah Khomeini had asked to shift Iran away from nuclear development.

The court upheld a request by the bank to prevent Iran from withdrawing the money if it pulled out of a project.

bank's Paris subsidiary could be forced to ignore President Carter's order concerning a deposit made in France in U.S. currency. The matter could only be considered under local court procedure, the judge said. Legal sources said it could take months or even years before a final decision on the matter is reached.

The court noted that President Carter's order was backed by severe sanctions and that this restricted Citibank's capacity to act.

The court said the original transaction had been a book transfer and that the conclusion of the operation therefore appeared to depend on banking institutions in the country where the funds concerned were legal tender, in this case the United States.

"This financial operation should be considered in the light of the statutes of the International Monetary Fund," the court said.

A Citibank spokesman said that the money would be kept on deposit at the Paris branch and was available for immediate payment if and when the French courts reach a binding decision in the matter.

Today's judgement is subject to appeal, sources at the hearing said.

Francois Cheron, acting for Bank Markazi Iran, said the Iranian Central Bank would take further action to secure the release of its \$50 million.

In the Eurodif case, the court said that it "provisionally" estimated at 9 billion francs (about \$2.2 billion) the damages arising from the failure of Iran to fulfill its financial obligations in the Eurodif project. Other participants in Eurodif are Spain, Italy and Belgium.

Jacques Hoi, head of the court, said that several Iranian organizations have reneged on contracts linking it to Eurodif. Iran is linked to Eurodif through its ownership of 40 percent of Sofidif, a Franco-Iranian company that is Eurodif's subsidiary.

U.S. Declares Default

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.S. Export-Import Bank declared in default more than \$245.68 million in loans granted to finance U.S. exports to Iran, citing the "present crisis and the fact that payments on some outstanding obligations have not been received since Nov. 15."

John Moore Jr., chairman of the U.S. agency, said the move would shut off further U.S. export credit to Iran, put the U.S. in a position to attach Iranian assets previously frozen to cover the loans, and by putting the U.S. on record concerning export credits, it will allow the country to negotiate with similar banks around the world to urge parallel action.

The Ex-Im Bank action does not affect an additional \$65 million in trade loans that are not yet overdue.



Andrew Large

People in Business

Swiss Bank Corp., in preparation for an extension of the scope of its U.K. subsidiary's activities to include certain lending operations, bond trading and new issues, has announced management changes. George Streichenberg and Walter Schick have been named to the board of the Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd. Andrew Large has been named managing director of SBIC, Thes Max van der Beugel, Hans de Gier, Christian Pahr and Anthony Marshall have been appointed executive directors and Roger Means has been named an associate director and chief bond dealer. Mr. Large and Mr. Schick will act as joint chief executives.

W. Bass Watkins has been appointed chairman of Du Pont de Nemours International in Geneva, succeeding Robert Grimble who is retiring. Mr. Watkins was formerly general manager of the parent company's Energy and Materials Department.

Assistant Vice President D. Willy Vogelmann has been elected vice president in the International Banking Division of Pittsburgh National Bank and is based in Paris.

Bundesbank Asks For Assets Data

FRANKFURT, Dec. 21 — The Bundesbank said today that it has ordered West German banks with foreign subsidiaries to report monthly on those banks' assets and liability returns following the considerable expansion of activities by foreign subsidiaries in recent years.

The monthly reports will show the geographical distribution of the assets and liabilities in dealings with non-West Germans and the currencies in which the deals are concluded, the Bundesbank said. The ruling takes effect March 31, 1980.

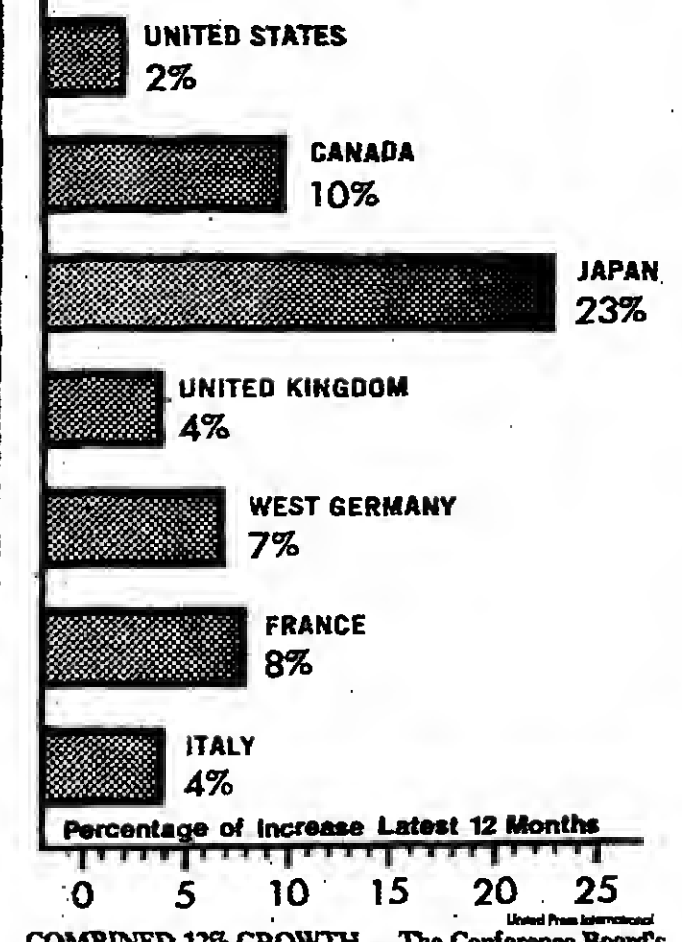
The spokesman added that the reporting would require identifying borrowers and depositors by country and currency only, without giving further details. "We are expanding our statistical functions, not our regulatory duties," she said.

Sales Director Shann Metcalfe has been appointed managing director of TCI (Technology for Communications International Ltd.), succeeding Roger Pickett who remains a non-executive director until the beginning of next year, and as a consultant thereafter.

The undersigned announces that as from 8th January 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 13 of the CDRs The Bovater Corporation Limited, each repr. 750 fl. (interim dividend 1979 4.25 p. per share). Tax credit 5.91 fl. 3.87 p. per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim the tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this condition.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 12th December 1979.

International Leading Economic Indicators



An Economic News Analysis

'Intgroupinflation' and 'Globdangers'

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK (NYT) — Nobody seems to know when the term "stagflation" was first used or who coined it. The earliest publication of the term, as found in the political lexicon of William Safire, occurred in 1969 in an article in The Times of London by Peter Jay, its economic editor, later the British ambassador to this country and now a visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington. But Mr. Jay insists that he did not invent the term. He thinks it originated in the United States.

As far as can be determined, the first published use of stagflation in the United States did not occur until 1971, when it was used in both The Washington Post and The New York Times.

On historical grounds, stagflation seems more likely to have been born in Britain than U.S. soil, since the actual phenomenon of combined stagnation and inflation first appeared in Britain in the 1960s. The Vietnam War masked and muffled it in the United States. In 1968 U.S. unemployment averaged 3.3 percent. The economic scene seemed more hectic than stagnant.

But in the early 1970s, the combination of rising unemployment and inflation appeared to mark a great divide in the working of the U.S. economy, a shift from the period of an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment (traced by the so-called Phillips Curve) to a positive relationship.

Earlier, the Phillips Curve had provided the empirical backup for policies to stabilize the economy: to check inflation and slow the economy down (at the cost of somewhat higher unemployment) or to cut unemployment and speed the economy up (at the cost of somewhat higher inflation). If, however, unemployment and inflation were positively linked, stimulating the economy would increase both inflation and unemployment, and restraining the economy would reduce both.

Is the Phillips Curve dead? George Perry, a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, has argued that the United States has shifted from the earlier postwar Phillips Curve to a higher one as a result of changes in the structure of the labor force caused by the entry of more women, minorities and young people, all with more tenuous holds on jobs.

The rather loose scattering of plots linking inflation and unemployment in different years has per-

Consumer Prices Up 1% in Month in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI) — U.S. consumer prices surged another 1 percent in November as the steep cost of buying a house canceled the best energy performance in a year, the Labor Department reported today.

Over the first 11 months of the year, consumer prices advanced at a 13.1-percent annual rate — the worst inflation since 1946 when price controls were removed.

The consumer price index for all urban consumers, which covers about 80 percent of the U.S. population, rose to a seasonally adjusted 227.5 percent of its 1967 base, up 12.6 percent from a year earlier.

The Labor Department said more than half of the overall November increase was due to rising house prices and mortgage interest rates. Mortgage rates in November rose 1.9 percent, while home prices rose 1.8 percent, the department said.

U.S. GNP Up In Quarter, Data Show

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — The U.S. economy continues to perform more strongly than expected.

Preliminary government figures, sources say, show that inflation-adjusted gross national product, the total output of goods and services, grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of "about 1 percent" in the current quarter. In the third quarter, real GNP rose at a faster 3.1 percent pace, although until recently many government and private analysts had been looking for a decline in the current quarter.

The preliminary indication, or "flash figure," for GNP is not published and is often wide of the mark since it is based on rough estimates of how some sectors of the economy performed. The flash figure indicating slow but continuing economic growth in the fourth quarter seems likely to harden the Carter administration's resolve to avoid recommending in next month's policy messages stimulatory tax cuts to counter a recession.

The preliminary data also show that much of the economy's strength in the final quarter of the year came from consumer spending, which accounts for about two-thirds of GNP.

Prices Drop On Wall St.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (Reuters) — Profit-taking in the energy sector and year-end tax selling combined to depress prices on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Some traders grew cautious ahead of a statement by President Carter due as the market was closing, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.43 to 838.91 and declines led advances about nine to five. Turnover slowed to about 35 million shares.

Active Chrysler rose 1/4 to 7 3/8. Congoco passed a \$3.5-billion deal.

General Motors added 1/4. It plans price increases that will average 1.6 percent across its product line.

U.S. Steel, which ended unchanged at 17 1/2, dropped plans to raise steel sheet prices 3.3 percent Jan. 1 one but will go ahead with planned hikes on other products.

Active Texas International rose 1 1/2. U.S. Resources still wants to buy Texas International despite a rebuff. UNC, which offered \$22 a share, lost 1/4.

Charter Co. was ahead 1/4 at 37 1/2 before a trading halt. It agreed to acquire ERC Corp. for preferred stock and debt.

Sun Co. said its fourth quarter earnings will be higher than has previously been estimated.

Manufacturers Hanover raised its quarterly dividend to 63 cents a share from 57.

Company Report

United States			
* Revenue, Profits in Millions			
In local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
* Not after preferred dividends.			
Iowa Beef Processors			
Year Nov. 2	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,220	2,970	
Profits	42.75	33.59	
Per Share	4.28	3.46	

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, December 21, 1979			
* In local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
* Not after preferred dividends.			
Iowa Beef Processors			
Year Nov. 2	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,220	2,970	
Profits	42.75	33.59	
Per Share	4.28	3.46	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, December 21, 1979			
* In local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
* Not after preferred dividends.			
Iowa Beef Processors			
Year Nov. 2	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,220	2,970	
Profits	42.75	33.59	
Per Share	4.28	3.46	

Convertible Bonds

Year Nov. 2	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,220	2,970	
Profits	42.75	33.59	
Per Share	4.28	3.46	

12 Month Stock	S&P	Clos.	Div's	12 Month Stock	S&P	Clos.	Div's	12 Month Stock	S&P	Clos.	Div's
High Low Div.in\$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Free	High Low Quot.	Close	High Low Div.in\$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Free	High Low Quot.	Close	High Low Div.in\$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Free	High Low Quot.	Close

[illegible]

Aug 21, 1979.												
WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
1,000 bu. dollars per bu.												
Mar	4.53	4.55	4.51	4.54	+ .02		Mar	82-26	82-03	82-04	82-02	- 07
May	4.42	4.45	4.38	4.41	+ .04		Jun	82-26	82-03	82-04	82-02	- 11
Jul	4.61	4.63	4.59	4.62	+ .03		Jun	82-24	82-00	82-00	82-01	- 01
Sep	4.73	4.75	4.72	4.74	+ .01		Sep	82-20	82-25	82-25	82-25	00
Nov	4.82	4.85	4.80	4.83	+ .03		Oct	82-17	82-16	82-16	82-18	+ 11
Dec	4.93	4.95	4.92	4.94	+ .01		Nov	82-11	82-14	82-11	82-16	- 08
Jan	5.03	5.18	5.03	5.09	- .07		Dec	82-07	82-07	82-01	82-04	- 12
Soybean Thru 15,333.							Soybean Thru 4,761.					
Total open interest Thru 35,667, up 510 from Wed.							Total open interest Thru 87,404, up 348 from Wed.					
CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.							BRITISH POUND \$ per pound.					
Mar	2.874	2.874	2.862	2.87	+ .004		Mar	1.653	2.032	1.938	1.918	+ 260
May	2.876	2.891	2.876	2.884	+ .014		Jun	2.170	2.204	2.170	2.204	+ 200
Jul	3.10	3.11	3.079	3.104	+ .014		Jul					
Dec	3.13	3.15	3.093	3.134	+ .014		Aug					
Jan	3.25	3.246	3.242	3.254	+ .014		Sep					
Soybean Thru 19,294.							Soybean Thru 1,240.					
Total open interest Thru 15,915, up 911 from Wed.							Total open interest Thru 8,646, up 1 point from Wed.					
SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
5,000 bu. dollars per bu.							Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals \$0.0001.					
Mar	6.917	6.93	6.881	6.904	+ .004		CANADIAN DOLLAR \$ per dir.					
May	7.136	7.136	7.096	7.11	- .004		Mar	8525	8540	8530	8531	+ 01
Jul	7.33	7.33	7.28	7.29	+ .004		Jun	8544	8544	8538	8538	- 04
Aug	7.338	7.346	7.326	7.33	- .01		Nov	8550	8570	8530	8558	+ 05
Sep	7.324	7.40	7.37	7.39	+ .012		Dec	8561	8561	8561	8561	- 04
Nov	7.47	7.49	7.45	7.46	+ .01		Soybean Thru 1,135.					
Jan	7.624	7.624	7.58	7.61	+ .01		Total open interest Thru 7,449, up 164 from Wed.					
Soybean Thru 27,578.							Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals \$0.0001.					
Total open interest Thru 139,001, up 2,233 from Wed.							DEUTSCHE MARK \$ per mark.					
WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Mar	3.984	3.940	3.905	3.937	+ 33
1,000 bu. dollars per bu.							Jun	3.984	3.937	3.905	3.937	+ 34
Mar	4.53	4.55	4.51	4.54	+ .02		Soybean Thru 1,591.					
May	4.42	4.45	4.38	4.41	+ .04		Total open interest Thru 31,400, up 75 from Wed.					
Jul	4.61	4.63	4.59	4.62	+ .03		LIVE HOGS					

Est. sales 35,000; sales Tl
Total open interest Thu

December 21, 1977									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	Sterling	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
1.34	13/16	13/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
2.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
3.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
4.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
5.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
6.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
7.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
8.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
9.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
10.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
11.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2
12.34	14 1/4-14 1/2	8 1/16	9/16	6-6 1/4	16 1/2-16 1/4	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2	14 1/2-14 1/4	14 1/4-14 1/2

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NEW LOWS

U.S. Gov. Adu. Fund U.S. Gov. Bond Fund U.S. Gov. Tech. Fund		NK3 1989 SF 5433 SF 1141	U.S. Gov. Life Fund U.S. Gov. Bond Fund U.S. Gov. Tech. Fund		NK3 1989 SF 5433 SF 1141
JARDINE FLEMING: - J. Jardine Japan Fund - J. Jardine S. East Asia - J. Jardine S. Pacific		SF 5227 SF 5230 SF 5233	ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda): - R. Reserve Assets Pd Ltd - R. Reserve Assets Mgmt (CI) - R. Reserve Assets Mgmt (CI)		SF 5227 SF 5230 SF 5233
SOPH GROUPE GENEVE - S. Bank of Geneva - S. Bank of Geneva		SF 5408 SF 5410 SF 5412	SWISS SEC CORP: - S. American-Vol - S. American-Vol - S. American-Vol		SF 5408 SF 5410 SF 5412
U.S. Gov. Adu. Fund U.S. Gov. Bond Fund U.S. Gov. Tech. Fund		NK3 1989 SF 5433 SF 1141	U.S. Gov. Life Fund U.S. Gov. Bond Fund U.S. Gov. Tech. Fund		NK3 1989 SF 5433 SF 1141

the delivery of 24 Mi-8 fighters and a contract

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1. [REDACTED]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune/Tuesday automatically fall into this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
INSTITUTIONAL SALESMAN-BROKER		Born & Margitt Commodities.	London	Well introduced in London financial circles; 10 yrs. exp.; M.B.A. pref.; exp. earning \$110,000 a year.	Dept. LSP-22208, Born & Margitt Commodities, 10 Rue I. Jambon, Box 6, 1050 Brussels, tel. 640 3200.	L.N.T. 13-12-79
VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS U.A.E.	Excellent	Crescent Petroleum Co.	Sharjah, I.R.F.	Bachelor of Science deg. in Engineering; 10 yrs. exp. in all phases of oil & gas operations.	Walton Fletcher, Baffins Resources Co., P.O. Box 38275, Dallas, Texas 75220.	L.N.T. 13-12-79
SALES MANAGER/GENERAL MANAGER		Company active in electronics field.	Zurich	Bsc. & engineering training; 38-40; field exp. electronics sector; Swiss or German; Japan, + Ger. Fl. exp.	Cyber 44-61338, - Publications, P.O. Box, CH-5821 Zurich.	L.N.T. 13-12-79
LEGAL ADVISER Saudi Arabia	Attractive	Saudi Arabian Investment Agency.	Saudi Arabia	Law deg. from U.S.A., U.K. or Canada; min. 5 yrs. similar exp.; Eng., Arabic + Shar'ia.	A. R. Duncan, ref. 8-1107-1, 8531 Middle East, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6SR.	Financial Times 13-12-79
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	Up to \$74,000	The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Ltd.	London	Exp., acc'y, pub. & fin. acc'y, & computer systems admt. exp.	Ref. 1022, W. L. Vail, Trenchard Bros & Co., 4 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5SL, tel. 01-500 6544.	Financial Times 13-12-79
TRADING DIRECTOR	Refining skills & exp.	Waltham Trading Co.	Paris	Top-class negotiating skills & judgment; high intelligence & ability to deal on similar; Eng. + Fr., Span., Dutch, etc.	Trading Recruitment, Transworld 60 Ltd, 29 Palace St., London S.W.1.	L.N.T. 15-12-79
REGIONAL V.P. SALES-EUROPE	Attractive	Int'l mktg. org.	U.S.A.	Strong tech. knowl. of airline ind. or aerospace market; ind. Mgmt. in electric, &/or defense ind.	Dept. MTP, Box B 1475, International Herald Tribune, 82521 Montclair Center, France.	L.N.T. 15-12-79
LEGAL DIRECTOR	Highly attractive	Wagon S.A. (automobile industry field).	Geneva	Senior Lawyer; 35-40; broad exp. of Riv. & OS legal matters; Eng. + Fr. & Ger.	Mr. R. E. Courthorn, Hinges S.A., 3 Route de Trévise, 1227 Geneva.	L.N.T. 15-12-79
FINANCIAL MANAGER	Negotiable	Large & diversified Gulf corp.	Doha	Over 25; practical exp. & proven success in the mgt. of bank & investment field exp.	The advertiser, P.O. Box 3330, Doha, Qatar.	L.N.T. 15-12-79
MANAGER MANUFACT. ENGINEERING		CBS, The Music Company.	Paris	35-40; 5 yrs. relevant exp.; E.E.R. nat.; Eng., Fr. + Ger., Dutch or Span.; exp. in engineering.	B.A. Verhul, MSH International, 280-310 Avenue Louise, Box 13, 1050 Brussels.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 15-12-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGERS	Very attractive	Ranker Scientific (ultrasound systems & heating systems).	Brussels	Good tech. mktg. & admt.; broad exp. in selling similar systems or equip.; Eng. + E.E.R. lang.	Ref. 703504, CFS, 384 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels, tel. 02-740 4737.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 15-12-79
MARKETING DIRECTOR European Region		Major int'l producer of consumer durables.	London	38-40; Eng. + mkt. 1 Ger. lang.; must demonstrate a record of real achievement.	Ref. AEM 268, Austin Knight Ltd., One High Street, Epsom, Surrey TW20BEY.	L.N.T. 10-12-79

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

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| | | 60 Aviator Balbo | 84 Bringing up | |

ALGARVE	C	F	MADRID	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	8	46	FAIR	22	72	
ANKARA	-1	38	Overcast	MILAN	3	57
ATHENS	16	61	Fair	MONTREAL	-8	18
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	-3	27
BELGRADE	14	55	Cloudy	MURICH	-2	28
BELLIN	13	52	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	34
BRUSSELS	0	22	Snow	NICE	7	45
BUCHAREST	6	42	Rain	OSLO	-10	14
BUDAPEST	-6	43	Foggy	PARIS	0	22
CASABLANCA	13	59	Showers	PRAGUE	1	30
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Fair	ROME	17	63
COSTA DEL SOL	8	46	Cloudy	SOFIA	-6	18
CORBA	4	44	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	-4	20
EDINBURGH	7	43	Fair	TEHRAN	4	39
FLORENCE	7	45	Rain	TELAVIV	17	63
FRANKFURT	2	36	Fair	TOKYO	14	57
GENEVA	7	43	Overcast	TUNIS	17	63
NELJUNKI	-25	75	Foggy	VIENNA	1	34
HOUSTON	20	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	22
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	36
LAS PALMAS	15	57	Showers	ZURICH	-1	30
LISBON	7	48	Fair			
LONDON	2	36	Snow			
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; London of 1700 GMT.)

The map shows a complex weather pattern over Europe and North Africa. A low-pressure system is centered over the British Isles, with a cold front extending southeast towards the Mediterranean and a warm front extending northeast towards Scandinavia. Another low-pressure system is located over the Atlantic, with a cold front extending eastwards. High-pressure systems are situated over the Azores and the Balkans. Precipitation is indicated by hatched areas and symbols for rain and snow. Wind directions are shown with arrows. The legend at the bottom defines the symbols used.

Thunderstorm	TS	Warm Front	
Rain		Cold Front	
Snow		Occluded Front	
Wind Direction		Quasi-Stationary Front	

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — A gun lobbyist has defended a Christmas card sent to members of Congress that shows a smiling Santa Claus holding a handgun that he is apparently about to leave under a Christmas tree.

"It's supposed to be a picture of Santa showing the gun he's giving to children," said John Snyder, chief lobbyist for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

Mr. Snyder said yesterday that the card reflects "traditional American values" and the fact that many parents give their children guns at Christmas.

The card drew sharp criticism from Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., a leading gun control advocate, who described it as "one of the most tasteless greeting cards this or any other holiday season has ever produced."

Rep. Bingham said that the card-raised questions about what the committee would send next year.

"After all, how does one follow a Christmas card picturing Santa Claus fondling a handgun?" Rep. Bingham asked. "Perhaps next year, it will be the baby Jesus playing with a handgun in his manger."

He added that the card was particularly tasteless "during a religious holiday season which extols peace, love and brotherhood."

However, Mr. Snyder said the card simply recognizes that handguns are a "traditional Christmas gift" and reflects "the right of Americans to keep and bear arms." He estimated that several hundred thousand guns are given as Christmas presents each year.

Mr. Snyder said that the card was one of two designed for the committee. The other, he said, showed a Western figure on a horse with a gun in his holster and a bright star over his head.

viewed by John Leonard

Very Russian, you will say. A.R. Luria, who was 15 years old at the time of the revolution and who died in 1977, was certainly very Russian. He and L.S. Vygotsky and A.N. Leontiev were known as the "troika." They sought nothing less than a new Soviet psychology, consistent

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

[illegible]

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A cartoon by Mark Walker. A girl wearing a chef's hat and apron stands behind a table. On the table is a three-layer cake with 'Sandra' written on it. A speech bubble from the girl says, 'HE CAME IN WHEN I WAS FROSTING IT'. The signature 'MARK WALKER' is on the table.

FRIENDLY DON'T

Graham

LET ME TAKE CARE OF IT, DARLING! I'LL BE MUCH BETTER ABLE TO HANDLE IT

DOES BOURLON COUNT AS MEAT, DEAR?

THEN IT'S SET! YOU CAN SERVE ME AT THE DINNER UNTIL YOU GET FEET ON THE GROUND.

Answer here: HE WAS A

IF THEY GOT TREES IN HEAVEN, I

Horton's Stint With French Comes to End

By Bob Donahue

Dec. 21 (IHT) — Sheriff Horton has given up his stint as a star back at the local level. He has yet to ride out of town into the field, but he will not play again for Toulouse.

Horton is by all accounts one of the world's best forwards, and would have played more than 10 times for England since he first appeared in it. His disposition was sweeter. Some call him a "lineout jumper of all." "A very good player," says captain Jean-Claude Skrela said this.

Birmingham policeman shocked England by going to France in the summer of 1977. Now this trial experiment in French-British cooperation has ended in bitterness.

"I wanted to run the team," says Paul Blanc, who was coaching at Stade Toulousain. Horton's conflict with the coach, Claude Labatut, took at least a year.

Just for the Players

Toulouse is not just another club. The first of its kind in the world, it was the first to play in the second game, in which he played a week. He proposed a toast to the players and pointed out the club's officials. Accounts differ how many of the men who stood for the toast were there. Skrela stayed seated.

At about this time that Horton's feud with management reached the press. French reports have not got on well with him, but there was much with his gruff attitude for discipline. A main can be uncompromising, the set of the often withdrawn and hard atop his lean 230 lbs for almost 6 feet 5 inches. When he chooses to, words aren't minced. "There's no organization," he said this week. "The players have a high of individual skill, but they never played as a team." In the other corner, some officials and team have been less straightforward.

Not the Boss

And the president of the club's rugby section, Henri Cazaux, were increasingly uncomfortable in the middle. Cazaux is a diplomat by temperament. "A very nice man, but not the boss," he says. The two Frenchmen spent the autumn trying to patch things up. On Dec. 10 Horton said, "It's been a very bad time for me," Cazaux says. "It's worn me out. I'm relieved that."

Others say Horton was offered the chance to leave rather than be expelled. Cazaux preferred not to firm this. "We couldn't tolerate Nigel's opposition if he were right," the president summed up. "He's sincere. So are we."

Other side wants to discuss the playing arrangement that degenerated into personality clashes. "Right now, the team is in a most difficult position," Horton said. "I'm not sure if I can manage all of these things. It is certain that training discipline and organization on the field have not been as strong points in recent years. Blanc says that "even more liberty for inspiration" in the club's play.

After the team split apart. When the team split up before a match, he could be seen carrying along, yards away from the group, with occupying tactical ground in between. Cazaux again recently to get Horton to show up for 1 a.m. pre-match meal. Horton replied only to Cazaux says. Running his bar kept him up late at night, and he insisted on sleeping late.

tenancy at Le Donjon in central Toulouse was a success. The bar's lease runs from August, 1979, to the end of the year. Could Horton be playing for some other French club season? "It's up to the owner," Cazaux says. "Officials put up a guarantee, but that's the end of our involvement. The money will surely be returned. Now maybe Nigel could post the sum."

Red Smith

at Old Passionate Desire for Victory

YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT) — as been a considerable flap over the cultural and "affairs of the University of London, where, it appears, the team that comes up most often in connection with the story of the sports has been lost and extraneous.

"Another regrettable feature in athletics is the betting upon athletic contests, class and intercollegiate. The Committee believes that this evil is not peculiar to any college, but is an evidence of a vice which is widespread throughout the country among young men of means."

"An indirect effect of athletic contests is the noisy celebrations of victories. While meant to be only a boyish jubilation, they have become a disturbance to the community, an unnecessary breach of good order and a danger to College property. The Committee believes that it is in the power of the members and managers of teams to prevent any harmful celebration."

It has been argued that if the aim of higher education is to prepare students for life after graduation, then perhaps a college discharges its proper function when it prepares a student to earn coarse sums as middle linebacker for the Pittsburgh Steelers. Others are dismayed when they see colleges in the role of farm teams for professional clubs.

"It is true of most sports," the committee says in this area, "that they become more scientific the longer they are practiced. This is natural, and it is not in itself an evil. Many of the sports pass in the course of time into the hands of the class called professional, and there they naturally reach their highest development. They then cease to be sports to those practicing them, although they are of absorbing interest."

Transactions

BASEBALL

SEATTLE MARINERS—Signed Willie Horton, designated hitter, to a three-year contract.

BASKETBALL

NBA—Suspended George McGinnis, forward, for 10 days without pay for intentionally running into referee Jess Kersey during Sunday's game at Seattle.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League—Hartford Whalers—Announced the retirement of Andre Lucero, forward.



Nigel Horton: Not like the others.

Horton, who will be 32 on April 13, says he is determined to play club rugby next season and has an open mind about where. He doesn't rule out staying in France, but he does rule out playing again for Toulouse. He wants very much to play for England.

French rugby regulations bar any player who quits a club from playing for another in France in the same season. The fact that Horton resigned on the Monday immediately after playing on Saturday in an English county championship semifinal at Moseley, his club before his move to France, prompted speculation in Toulouse that he has English club plans.

There was nothing absurd about Horton's pretensions to lead in Toulouse. He had physical training responsibilities in the police, he captained Moseley and he contributed mightily to the English national team when there was willingness to listen to him. This week, adding a happy note to a sad story, England's selectors picked him to captain one of the two sides in the English trial match on Jan. 5.

Skrela thinks Horton could well have a future in coaching, although if he were to play again for Toulouse it would have to be as a player like any other. Says Horton: "I have more to offer than just being a machine. I'm not prepared to be treated like an infant."

He was undesired or unavailable for seven of Toulouse's first 13 official games this season, yet played impressively for North Midlands in Moseley. He would be happy, he says, to have a two-week break between international matches in the Five Nations championship that starts next month. If England will have him.

Witnesses Lacking

Then came Toulouse's 14th match, and Horton's last. His resignation was public knowledge last week when the French Rugby Federation suspended him for two weeks, in a package of sanctions for foul play in the Toulouse-Narbonne game on Dec. 1. Two men were suspended on each side — key men from Narbonne, and a hospitalized player and ex-player Horton from Toulouse. The intention was clearly to favor the team held to be less responsible for the nastiness. No one seems to have seen Horton do anything improper.

"It's disgusting," he says. "It's an insult to me as a player. If you're suspended, it means you've done wrong — 99 percent of the time, suspensions are right. I know personally that I played the match correctly. He wonders if the French were not trying to spoil his chances of playing again for England."

Unlikely, in any case, after his fiery effective part in the English defeat of Rives' Frenchmen at Twickenham early this year, Feb. 2. It was one of rugby's grander whimsies: that a Toulouse man could take such pleasure in beating France. This time it will not be the same.

Eagles, Oilers Favored in Wild Card Games

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT) — For the four teams in pro football's two wild-card games this Sunday, the first offensive play will be predictable and the defensive plays to come. Furthermore, the plays are likely to be similar, with each team's best running back carrying the ball behind a block by its best offensive lineman.

In the game at Philadelphia, matching the Eagles and the Chicago Bears of the National Conference, Wilbert Montgomery of the home team can be expected to run off left tackle behind Sam Walter's block, and Walter Payton's first rushing attempt for the Bears will probably be at right tackle, with Dennis Lick the lead blocker.

In the game at Houston between the Oilers and the Denver Broncos of the American Conference, similar combinations will be Earl Campbell and Leon Gray, runner and blocker for the Oilers, and Ois Armstrong and Claude Minor for the Broncos.

The practice in playoff games, for teams to do what they have done best all season and to take minimum risks. It is best, the coaches reason, to wait for the other team to make a mistake.

These two games make up the first round of the National Football League's playoffs, to be followed by four division playoff contests the next weekend, the two conference championships on Jan. 6 and the Super Bowl on Jan. 20. Since the present playoff system began in 1970, no wild-card team has won a Super Bowl game, and only one, the Dallas Cowboys of 1975, has reached that game.

Wild-card teams, two from each conference, are those that had the best season's record among those clubs that failed to place first in their divisions.

The teams in action on Sunday essentially are committed to running rather than passing, and thus the games have a predictability, at least in the beginning. The clubs that can stay with their running attack the longest, through success of execution or exploitation of a turnover, are likely to be ahead when the last quarter begins.

The last 15 minutes of play defy prediction, because, as the coaches of the underdogs have said each year, "anything can happen in a playoff game." Neil Armstrong of the Bears and Red Miller of the Broncos are the underdog coaches, with the Eagles favored by 6½ points, the Oilers by 6.

Bears-Eagles

Bears on Offense

Few give Chicago much of a chance. One reason may be that six Eagles were selected for the season-ending all-star game, the Pro Bowl, to one, Payton, for the Bears. Philadelphia has a sound defense, which ranked 14th in the league against the rush and ninth against the pass, and its three-linebacker, four-linebacker alignment is difficult to run against. The Eagles need not expect anything unorthodox. Armstrong said this week, "They're apt to pull more surprises than we are."

The Bears' offense begins and almost ends with Payton. He gained 1,610 yards without Roland Harper, his blocking fullback, who was out all season, and he was also limited in some games because of a sore shoulder.

If the Eagles stop Payton, Mike Phipps will become a factor. He is the late-blooming Bear quarterback, who did not become a permanent starter until the ninth game this season, his 10th in the NFL. Phipps proved to be the most effective quarterback the Bears have had in the last decade, though that is not saying a lot.

The team won seven of its last eight games, but only two victories were against clubs with winning records. The offense ground to a halt in the 13th, 14th and 15th games, when Payton was limited. He says he is fit now.

If Chicago is to have a chance, Payton must have the ball at least 25 times and gain more than 100 yards. Whenever the Bears find themselves in a must-pass situation, their chances will have diminished considerably.

Eagles on Offense

Although Coach Dick Vermeil will play this game as conservatively

as possible, his team can do a lot more with the football than can the Bears. The Eagles can afford to throw passes, especially Ron Jaworski's passes to Harold Carmichael, who at 6 feet 8 inches will tower over the Chicago defensive backs. They go from 5-10 to 6-1, and because these teams have not met since 1975, Carmichael is a stranger to all but Allan Ellis.

Carmichael, Charlie Smith and Keith Kreple, Jaworski's primary receivers, are more talented than the Chicago trio of Ricky Watts, a rookie, Brian Baschnagel and Mike Cobb. Baschnagel and Watts filled in after Golden Richards and James Scott had been lost for the season. Philadelphia's double-wing formation, with the three receivers all spread wide, is a favorite for either a running play or a pass.

Montgomery is the bread-and-butter runner for the Eagles. Leroy Harris, the fullback, feels the football occasionally, more often than his Chicago counterpart, Dave Williams. Montgomery, like Payton, is the one to stop. His style is like Payton's. These are "little" backs, 5-10 and 200, who hit, bounce and keep going. Both take a lot of hits, too. Montgomery fumbled seven times in three games during the middle of the season, and the Eagles lost each time. A fumble in a playoff game often can be the play of the game.

In spite of their advantages, the Eagles will have to work to win. The Bears' defense is stout, but the Oilers' defense is stout, too. The Oilers' defense is stout, but the Oilers' defense is stout, too.

NFL Leaders

(Final)	Team	Points	Yards	TD
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
AR. Conf.	Texans	395	2877	28
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Texans	395	2877	28
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Texans	395	2877	28
Texans	395	2877	28
Texans	395	2877	28
Texans	395	2877	28

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129
Montreal	15	14	3	32	126	129

College Basketball

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
Florida	15	14	3	32	126	129
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28th Game Without Loss for Flyers

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (AP) — The Philadelphia Flyers gained a share of the NHL record last night by playing their 28th consecutive game without a loss, posting a 1-1 tie with the Pittsburgh Penguins on a goal by defenseman Behn Wilson with just 4:08 left to play.

Wilson's goal, from directly in front of the net, was only his second of the season and he has been the object of loud boos for his lack of scoring.

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Chicago defense, with five new players, is stronger than the unit that was destroyed by the Dallas Cowboys, 37-7, in the playoffs two years ago. The defensive backs intercepted 29 passes (22 in the last half of the season), high for the NFC and a statistic that also speaks well for the pass rush. Alan Page is the leader, at right tackle. He is 34 years old and has started in 183 consecutive games.

Kicking Games

The Eagles, who lost a wild-card game last year to Atlanta, 14-13, because of poor kicking, have the edge over the Bears. Vermeil, relating to last season, says, "Our special teams are far better. We have the No. 1 special teams in pro football. Our kicking is sounder, too."

The new kickers are rookies. Tony Franklin and Max Runager. The barefoot Franklin made good on 23 of 31 field-goal attempts, including a successful kick of 59 yards against Dallas. Bob Thomas was 16 of 27 for Chicago.

Broncos-Oilers

Broncos on Offense

The counterpart of the Bears in the AFC match is Denver, which has a better defense than offense and which will need good fortune to beat the Oilers in their home stadium before an unfriendly crowd yelling loudly and waving pom-poms.

The Broncos always try to run with the ball, alternating at least four backs, of whom Armstrong is the standout with Rob Lyle on the injury list. As soon as they are thwarted, however, they shift to the pass, with Craig Morton looking for his wide receivers: Haven Moses and Rick Upchurch.

The latter went out of the game Monday night because of a heel injury, but he is expected to play. Morton, 36 years old, had a good season, but the passing game that ends up in the hands of the offense has long been his deficiency. It was again in the Monday game, a 17-7 loss to San Diego. The Bronco attack has been de-

Penn State vs. Tulane

In the Liberty Bowl

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) —

The last time Penn State played in a college football bowl game, the national championship was at stake. But times have changed for the Nittany Lions, who go into tomorrow's Liberty Bowl against Tulane.

Penn State has struggled through a 7-4 season. Coach Joe Paterno's Lions can regain some prestige against Tulane at Memphis in one of three bowl games scheduled for tomorrow. In the other, Texas faces Washington in the Sun Bowl at El Paso, and Wake Forest meets Louisiana State in the Tangerine Bowl at Orlando.

Brigham Young was to face Louisiana in the Holiday Bowl tonight at San Diego.

Still ahead next week are the Blue-Gray all-star game at Montgomery, Ala., and the Fiesta Bowl at Tempe, Ariz., matching Pittsburgh and Arizona. The Christmas Day game, the Gator Bowl, will be played at Jacksonville, Fla., with the Hall of Fame Bowl at Birmingham, Dec. 29 with South Carolina facing Missouri.

On New Year's Eve, there is the Peach Bowl at Atlanta with Baylor against Clemson, and the Bluebonnet Bowl at Houston with Purdue against Tennessee.

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The Philadelphia Flyers gained a share of the NHL record last night by playing their 28th consecutive game without a loss, posting a 1-1 tie with the Pittsburgh Penguins on a goal by defenseman Behn Wilson with just 4:08 left to play.

Wilson's goal, from directly in front of the net, was only his second of the season and he has been the object of loud boos for his lack of scoring.

The Flyers have posted 20 victories and eight ties in equalling the mark of 28 games without a loss set by the Montreal Canadiens in the 1977-78 season. They can break the mark tomorrow in Boston.

The Flyers coach, Pat Quinn, played down the record, saying, "I'm happy about it, but the only thing that is important is to win at the end of the season. That's how the players get measured. That's how I get measured. The important thing is win the Stanley Cup."

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scribed as stodgy, pick-and-hunt or, more accurately, dependent upon the defense.

Oilers on Offense

Look out, Dan Pastorini, the quarterback, began the long season indifferently. Some said he had a bad arm, others a bad shoulder. He threw high over the head of his receivers when in a jam — and not on purpose. But in November, matters changed, and the Houston team enters the playoffs with as formidable an offense as can be found in the NFL.

Campbell, the league's leading ground-gainer, is the key. Miller said this week: "We have to have a good basic football, hold the lanes, not overpursue, gang-tackle — what you do against any good runner. We're pretty good at gang-tackling."

Miller knows what is coming. "They give it to the big guy three, four times a row," he says of Campbell, who weighs 225 pounds, and whose thighs measure 24 1-2 inches. "And then they take it to him and throw. That creates problems for our linemen and our defensive backs."

Another problem will be Ken Burroughs, the Oilers' best pass receiver and a deep threat after the fable to Campbell.

Gray, the left tackle, may be the best in his position in the league. The Oilers' defense, however, has been able to trade for him last summer. "We wouldn't be in the playoffs without him," says Bum Phillips, the coach.

The Kicking Games

Houston has the advantage in Toni Frisich, a field-goal kicker who made good on 21 of 25 attempts. The seasoned Jim Turner was 13 of 21 for the Broncos and is not in the best of health; he has a groin injury. Upchurch, if he can stand the contact on his sore ankle,

